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# Police Report

of the

# Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways

For the Year 1923 and 1925 to 1927

133525

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No. 12 of 1924.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 13th August, 1924.

From

R. L. McCULLOCH, Esq., I.P.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

*Subject.*—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for 1923.

Sir,

**Submission of the report.**

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1923, with the following accompaniments :—

Statement A—Parts I and II.

Statement B—Parts I and II.

Statements C, D and E.

The Railways and Divisional Reports were received on the undermentioned dates :—

| | |
|---|---|
| B.B. & C.I. Railway .. .. | 9th April, 1924. |
| G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways .. .. | 18th April, 1924. |
| Sind (Deputy Inspector General's report and statements only) .. .. | 21st April, 1924. |
| Bombay Suburban District (with Commissioner's review) .. .. | 11th May, 1924. |
| Sind (Commissioner's review) .. .. | 14th May, 1924. |
| Southern Division (Commissioner's review and statements) .. .. | 15th May, 1924. |
| Central Division (advance copies of statements only) .. .. | 27th May, 1924. |

Northern Division (advance copies of statements only) .. .. 28th May, 1924.

Central Division (Commissioner's review) .. 4th June, 1924.

Northern Division (Commissioner's review) .. 20th June, 1924.

**Charge.**

2. Mr. F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., held charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police up to the 15th November, 1923, on which date he proceeded on leave. I took charge on the same date after office hours, and continued to officiate as Inspector-General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.* | Mr. R. L. McCulloch—from 1st January, 1923, to 23rd November, 1923. |
| | Mr. G. S. Wilson—from 24th November, 1923, to 31st December, 1923. |
| *Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.* | Mr. J. B. Jenkins—from 1st January, 1923, to 17th October, 1923. |
| | Mr. C. S. Marston—from 18th October, 1923, to 31st December, 1923. |
| *Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.* | Mr. G. S. Wilson—from 1st January, 1923, to 19th April, 1923. |
| | Mr. C. S. Marston—from 20th April, 1923, to 13th July, 1923. |
| | Mr. K. C. Rushton—from 14th July, 1923, to 31st December, 1923. |
| *Sind* .. .. | Mr. D. G. Ommanney—from 1st January, 1923, to 28th February, 1923. |
| | Mr. W. R. G. Smith—from 1st March, 1923, to 6th March, 1923. |
| | Mr. E. E. Turner—from 7th March, 1923, to 31st December, 1923. |

Details regarding district charges will be found in the Divisional Commissioners' reports. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has commented on the changes in the personnel of gazetted officers of certain districts. These changes were fewer than in the year before and were unavoidable, being chiefly due to readjustments in consequence of officers proceeding on, or returning from, leave.

**Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.**

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 130,254, as against 120,197 in 1922—an increase of 10,057 cases under all classes. The increase is distributed all over the Presidency, except on the Railways which show a fall of 486 cases. The increase is most marked in the Northern

Division, *viz.* 3,480 cases. Next comes Sind with an increase of 2,697 cases. The Southern Division showed an increase of 2,148, the Central Division of 1,244, and the Bombay Suburban District of 974 cases. Taking the Indian Penal Code and Class VI cases separately—both cognizable and non-cognizable—there was an increase of 1,066 cases under the former and of 8,991 under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Comparing cognizable and non-cognizable crime separately with the figures for 1922, the total number of cognizable cases returned during the year under report was 48,381, as against 47,558—a small increase of 823 cases. The non-cognizable crime stood at 81,873 during the year, as against 72,639 in 1922, a marked increase of 9,234 cases. Last year the total cognizable crime showed a decrease of 3,940 cases. Considering this heavy fall in 1922, the increase of 823 cases reported during the year 1923 calls for no remarks. On the other hand, the heavy rise in non-cognizable crime is striking, as the last year's figure, *viz.*, 72,639 cases, exceeded that for 1921 by 9,132 cases. The further increase of 9,234 cases means an increase of 18,366 cases during the last two years in *non-cognizable* crime alone.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126,334 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121,804 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115,005 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120,197 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130,254 |

Whereas cognizable crime figures for the past two years show a decline on the whole, the non-cognizable crime figures are steadily on the increase since 1921. An examination of the figures shows that the main increases are under (1) "Section 323, Indian Penal Code," about 900 cases, and (2) "Offences under special and local Laws not cognizable by the Police," about 7,000 cases.

**Statement A, Part I : total cognizable cases reported to the police.**

4. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the four previous years was distributed as under :—

| Year. | Bombay Suburban Division. | Northern Division. | Central Division. | Southern Division. | Sind. | Presidency Railways. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | 6,987 | 13,893 | 5,984 | 13,011 | 4,753 | 44,628 |
| 1920 | .. | 6,423 | 11,520 | 5,202 | 11,809 | 4,052 | 39,006 |
| 1921 | .. | 5,708 | 11,534 | 5,053 | 12,537 | 4,083 | 39,773 |
| 1922 | 855 | 5,062 | 8,823 | 4,421 | 12,112 | 2,932 | 34,115 |
| 1923 | 765 | 4,779 | 8,391 | 4,485 | 11,780 | 2,367 | 32,566 |
| | 764 | | | | | | |

The totals of all cognizable crime reported to the Police (classes I to VI) were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1919 .. .. .. .. .. | 47,069 |
| 1920 .. .. .. .. .. | 41,406 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. | 44,017 |
| 1922 .. .. .. .. .. | 39,984 |
| 1923 .. .. .. .. .. | 39,500 |

The year under report shows a decrease of 484 cases under all classes, as compared with the figures for 1922. The total number for the year 1923 was the lowest during the quinquennium. Analysing the figures under classes (I to V) and those under Class VI, the crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) showed a further welcome fall of 1,549 cases, as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, cases under class VI show an increase of 1,065 cases over the figure for 1922.

This increase was mainly due to the addition of a large number of cases in various districts under the Public Conveyances Act and the Criminal Tribes Act, for which the increased activity of the Police was mainly responsible. Probably the trivial punishments, too frequently inflicted under the Public Conveyances Act, were also partly responsible as tending to encourage mischievous drivers to repeat offences under the Act. The District Magistrate, Nasik, in this connection, remarks :—

"The District Magistrate is constantly impressing upon Magistrates the necessity of inflicting adequate punishments for offences under the Public Conveyances Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. But he finds it difficult to make any impression on them. There is an idea abroad that the driver of a public conveyance is a poor innocent, instead of being in this, as in every other country, a free-booter, always on the alert to loot the ignorant and unwary. If in every case a severe punishment were inflicted, these gentry might entertain more respect for the law than they do at present."

I fully concur with the views expressed by the District Magistrate above.

The net decrease under all classes was shared by Divisions and Railways as shown under :—

| Divisions. | Indian Penal Code. | Class VI. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | — 1 | + 7 | + 6 |
| Northern Division .. .. | — 283 | + 788 | + 505 |
| Central Division .. .. | — 432 | — 130 | — 562 |
| Southern Division .. .. | + 64 | + 566 | + 630 |
| Sind .. .. | — 332 | — 158 | — 490 |
| Presidency Railways .. .. | — 565 | — 8 | — 573 |
| Total .. | — 1,549 | + 1,065 | — 484 |

Last year there was a total fall of 5,658 cases under the Indian Penal Code as compared with the figure for 1921. It is, therefore, satisfactory to record a further fall of 484 cases in 1923.

The two Karachi Districts (combined) continue to show a further marked rise in registered crime, *viz.*, 202 cases. Other districts which show increases are Bijapur (81 cases), Ratnagiri (43 cases), Belgaum (36 cases), East Khandesh (26 cases), Surat (19 cases), and Broach (10 cases). The Sukkur District, which showed a decrease of 263 cases during 1922, returns an increase of 485 cases during the year under review. All other districts record decreases. The reductions most marked are in Hyderabad (477), Nasik (209), Thar and Parkar (198), Poona (128); and on the Railways, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (341), B. B. & C. I. Railway (224) and Sind Railways (214).

The increases are variously explained. In Karachi City a separate "Traffic Department" was instituted during the year, with the result that all cases of accidents, etc., coming within the cognizance of that Department, were registered and investigated. The other factor was the reported increased efficiency of the Karachi City Force, since it was reorganized and augmented in 1922, resulting in every offence reported, though of a trivial nature, being registered. The Sukkur district shows the largest increase in reported crime, which the Superintendent reports is mainly due to heavy retrenchment in the force in 1922. The Commissioner in Sind does not accept the reason given by the Superintendent as wholly satisfactory and remarks as under :—

"The causes suggested by the Superintendent do not appear to account satisfactorily for this development, except on the assumption that, in the case of this particular district the reduction of the Police force operated much more strongly in the direction of increasing criminality than of discouraging the reporting of offences. Why this should be the case, however, is not apparent, though the fact that the district enjoys superior communications, while part of it is more highly developed than the average in Sind, may afford a partial explanation."

The increase in the Bijapur district is attributed to the failure of crops in various parts of the district. The increase in the remaining districts calls for no particular comments.

The decrease in the Hyderabad district is attributed by the Superintendent to strenuous action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The District Magistrate, the Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, do not, however, subscribe to this view. The decrease was comparatively slight in the case of the more serious offences only but appreciable in the case of less serious offences, *viz.*, a decrease of 181 cases under "House-breaking and thefts" and 172 cases under "Thefts including cattle thefts". Both the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector General of Police are of opinion that the reported decrease was mainly due to the diminished facilities afforded to the public for registering complaints, and to reluctance on the part of the public to travel long distances to file complaints in minor offences. The other district responsible for a heavy fall in reported crime during 1923 is Nasik (209 cases). This decrease is reported by the Superintendent to be due to (*i*) improvement in the political and economic situation and (*ii*) to offences not being reported so freely as before owing to the abolition of Police Stations and Outposts. In the Thar and Parkar District the fall is attributed partly to the omission to report crime as the result of the abolition of a large number of Police Stations and

Outposts, and partly to the free and judicious use of Chapter VIII and a fairly good inundation.

In Poona the fall is reported to be due to a certain extent to the efforts of the Police in bringing to book various criminal classes from other districts who were operating in the district.

In Kaira the number of cognizable crimes was the lowest on record since 1911, which is attributed to various causes, *viz.* :—

(1) The good monsoon of 1922 ;
(2) Capture of important leading outlaws, and their subsequent conviction ;
(3) Intensive road patrolling ;
(4) Successful prosecution of known harbourers ;
(5) Heavy reinforcements (in the Borsad Taluka) of additional Police during the last quarter of the year.

The last measure was most successful in suppressing and preventing crime and the district was more peaceful and orderly than it had been for years past.

In the remaining districts the decrease was due to general causes such as favourable agricultural conditions, more effective efforts under the Criminal Tribes Act or Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the alleged reluctance on the part of the public to travel long distances to lodge complaints.

Turning to Railways a substantial decrease occurred on all of them, *viz.*, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (341 cases), B. B. & C. I. Railway (224) and the Sind Railways (214). The reasons for the fall on the Presidency Railways were mainly :—

(1) Freer introduction of the system of rivetting and locking wagons;
(2) Intensive patrol ;
(3) Escorting goods and parcel trains ;
(4) Fuller co-operation of the District Police, in accordance with the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 568, dated 22nd October, 1923.

The causes for the decrease in crime on the Sind Railways were reported to be practically the same as those given above except No. 4, the extension of which to Sind is, it is understood, under consideration.

It is satisfactory to note that the system of rivetting wagons continues to yield excellent results. If any further proof is needed for the urgent necessity of introducing this system on a general scale on all Railways, the continued heavy fall in the reported crime on Railways, and the consequent reduction in the compensation to be paid by Railway Companies, would appear to furnish it fully.

In paragraph 4 of his report for 1922, Mr. Griffith had remarked that he was inclined to the belief that the substantial reduction in the number of Police Stations and Outposts had been partly responsible in all districts for the drop in reported crime, and that the full effects of the

Retrenchment Scheme would not be apparent till the figures for the year 1923 were examined. In this respect, Government observed as follows :—

" Such reductions resulting in the curtailment of facilities for the reporting of crime would naturally have its effect first on the figures of reported petty crime but these have considerably risen over those of the previous year, while those of serious crime have fallen.....It is not possible yet to say what the result of this measure will be, and further experience is necessary before determining whether it has justified the uneasiness in the public mind reported from various districts."

The statement below shows the statistics for the years 1919 to 1923 under the more important headings of crime which affect life and property :—

| Forms of crime. | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder including attempts at murder and culpable homicides .. .. | 704 | 735 | 829 | 778 | 817 |
| Dacoities .. .. .. | 393 | 377 | 568 | 362 | 286 |
| Robberies .. .. .. | 817 | 755 | 818 | 750 | 878 |
| House-breaking with intent to commit offences, etc. (Burglaries) .. | 11,957 | 9,912 | 10,412 | 9,184 | 8,507 |
| Thefts including cattle thefts .. | 21,692 | 18,027 | 17,704 | 14,367 | 13,281 |
| Grievous hurt .. .. .. | 1,127 | 1,171 | 1,264 | 1,212 | 1,207 |
| Hurt .. .. .. | 940 | 946 | 1,008 | 1,017 | 1,120 |
| Criminal house trespass, lurking house trespass, or house-breaking .. | 579 | 583 | 643 | 562 | 604 |

The figures for 1923 show a rise in "Murders" and some other cognate offences, *viz.*, "Robberies", "Hurt", and "Criminal house trespass, &c.", whereas there is a marked fall under "Dacoities", "Burglaries" and "Thefts including cattle thefts". A comparison of the above figures does not lead to any very convincing conclusion, as there is no markedly *general* rise or fall throughout.

But the following figures of non-cognizable crime would appear to show that there has been some loosening of that wholesome respect for law and order which the public have held in the past :—

| Forms of crime. | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. | 359 | 413 | 507 |
| (2) Criminal force .. .. .. | 870 | 1,444 | 1,496 |
| (3) Voluntarily causing hurt .. .. | 11,593 | 11,740 | 12,645 |
| (4) Intimidation, insult and annoyance .. | 3,990 | 4,019 | 4,700 |
| | 16,812 | 17,616 | 19,348 |

So far as the Presidency proper is concerned the after effects of the Retrenchment Scheme have not, so far, been productive of any marked increase in registered cognizable crime (though possibly one or two districts were " over-retrenched ") ; but it is a fair inference to say that the general effects of the Retrenchment have been a diminution in the number of reported offences and a feeling of insecurity in some parts owing to the Police being withdrawn.

With regard to Sind, however, the Commissioner remarks :—

"It is difficult to draw any deductions from the respective figures of the several districts as to the general movement of crime, whether upwards or downwards. The common opinion among both Police officers and District Magistrates, an opinion that is shared by both Mr. Turner and Mr. Ommanney, is that crime in the rural areas has, generally speaking, increased. This is what might be expected, in the apparent absence of any general counteracting factor, from the great reduction in the Police force, accompanied by the closure of stations and outposts that took place midway in 1922. At the same time it was to be expected that this increase would be obscured, even to the point of being transformed into an apparent decrease, by the higher proportion of offences which would go unreported owing to the curtailment of the facilities offered to the public of making complaints to the Police.

" In the Commissioner's opinion one of the most serious effects of the reductions is the wider facilities which they have afforded for the system of organized cattle theft and attendant blackmail, which is the curse of rural Sind. He has heard of tracts of country where cultivation is being impeded and actually driven out by the harassment to which the HARIS are exposed by the operations of the local cattle thieves and receivers. The feeling of insecurity now generally experienced in mofussil areas, especially by the Hindu communities of the smaller towns which have been denuded of their former police protection, is also a serious matter, though it will not have been an entirely unmixed evil if, as appears to be the case, it has had the effect of bringing home to the minds of those people, many of whom joined in, or were influenced by, the recent agitation against the Police, a realization of the value and utility of that much-abused agency. The Commissioner agrees therefore with the Deputy Inspector General in regarding the raising of the strength of the Police in the Sind rural areas as a most pressing necessity."

In his report Mr. Ommanney, Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, writes as follows in this connection :—

" Personally I am of opinion from what I have been able to gather from Zamindars, mukhis and others since my return from leave that real crime has increased enormously since the reductions were brought into force, and it is most necessary for something to be done to replace some of the Police who were reduced.

" There is an increase of 26 robberies over the figures of the preceding year. This increase is entirely attributable to the absence of patrols on roads and more police generally in consequence of retrenchment of the Police Force.

" Under ' House-breaking ' and ' Theft ' there is a decrease of 118 cases as compared with the figures of the last year. As regards thefts including cattle thefts and offences of receiving stolen property, there has also been a decrease of 295 and 4 cases, respectively.

" The fall under the above three heads of crime is mainly due to the non-registration owing to the reduction in the number of Police Stations and Outposts and the inevitable disinclination of complainants to undertake long journey to the necessary Police Stations for reporting the offences."

I agree that the Sind Police Force has been over-retrenched, and that the retrenchments carried out there have gone too far.

5. The following comparative statement shows the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1923, and in the preceding 4 years:—

**Reported serious crime.**

| Forms of crime. | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murders .. .. .. | 490 | 499 | 574 | 545 | 552 |
| Attempts at murder and culpable homicide .. .. .. | 214 | 236 | 246 | 233 | 265 |
| Dacoities .. .. .. | 393 | 377 | 568 | 362 | 286 |
| Robberies .. .. .. | 817 | 755 | 818 | 750 | 878 |
| House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Burglaries) .. .. | 11,957 | 9,912 | 10,412 | 9,184 | 8,507 |
| Thefts including cattle thefts .. | 21,692 | 18,027 | 17,704 | 14,367 | 13,281 |
| Receiving stolen property .. .. | 1,380 | 1,311 | 1,225 | 1,012 | 919 |
| Total .. | 36,943 | 31,117 | 31,547 | 26,453 | 24,688 |

The fall is most marked under "Thefts" (including cattle thefts) which dropped from 14,367 in 1922 to 13,281 during the year under report—a decrease of 1,086 cases. Offences under "House-breaking," "Dacoities" and "Receiving stolen property" also dropped considerably. On the other hand the fall under 'Dacoities' is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 128 cases under 'Robberies'. Offences against the person show a total increase of 39 cases as compared with the figures for 1922. The combined figure for murders and attempts at murder was the highest on record during the last quinquennium, except for the year 1921.

The cases reported during 1923 and shown in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, Sind and the Railways as under:—

| Divisions. | | Murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicide | Dacoities. | Robberies. | House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. | Thefts including cattle thefts. | Receiving stolen property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division | 1923 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 186 | 349 | 12 |
| | 1922 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 170 | 343 | 13 |
| | | —8 | —1 | +7 | +16 | +6 | —1 |
| Northern Division. | 1923 | 153 | 80 | 186 | 1,311 | 1,361 | 93 |
| | 1922 | 154 | 123 | 161 | 1,509 | 1,424 | 88 |
| | | —1 | —43 | +25 | —198 | —63 | +5 |
| Central Division. | 1923 | 177 | 117 | 348 | 2,463 | 3,180 | 161 |
| | 1922 | 145 | 134 | 273 | 2,712 | 3,495 | 215 |
| | | +32 | —17 | +75 | —249 | —315 | —54 |
| Southern Division. | 1923 | 149 | 61 | 168 | 1,273 | 1,570 | 74 |
| | 1922 | 142 | 70 | 165 | 1,290 | 1,490 | 94 |
| | | +7 | —9 | +3 | —17 | +80 | —20 |
| Sind .. | 1923 | 330 | 22 | 142 | 3,138 | 4,856 | 543 |
| | 1922 | 316 | 24 | 126 | 3,374 | 5,110 | 548 |
| | | +14 | —2 | +16 | —236 | —254 | —5 |
| Railways.. | 1923 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 136 | 1,065 | 36 |
| | 1922 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 129 | 2,505 | 54 |
| | | —5 | —4 | +2 | +7 | —540 | —18 |
| Total .. | 1923 | 817 | 286 | 878 | 8,507 | 13,281 | 919 |
| | 1922 | 778 | 362 | 750 | 9,184 | 14,367 | 1,012 |
| | | +39 | —76 | +128 | —677 | —1,086 | —93 |

The offences under "Receiving stolen property" dropped by 93 cases in the whole Presidency. This continued fall may be ascribed to the successful prosecution of gang cases and "Receivers" in the last few years.

"Dacoities" continued on the decrease, especially in the Northern Division where the rounding up of outlaws and dacoits was continued with great success.

With regard to increases the Central Division and Sind show marked additions under "Murder and other cognate offences", while the only increase noticeable in other serious crime was under "Robberies" which was shared by the whole Presidency. The increase was, under this head, most marked in the Central Division. The Bombay Suburban District shows an increase of 7 cases, which, with the increases shown under "Burglaries" (16) and "Thefts including cattle thefts" (6) has been due to the inadequacy of the existing strength. In this connection, the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, remarks as under :—

"The Commissioner would repeat here that it is most desirable from every point of view that the Police force of the District should be strengthened at the earliest possible date. Adequate police protection for person and property and the re-establishment of public confidence are essential factors in the development of the suburban area, in which Government is so vitally interested."

The requirements of the Bombay Suburban District—present and prospective—have been examined fully, and proposals for strengthening the Police force immediately in that district are before Government.

**Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of the Population.**

6. A statement showing the incidence, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code, and of the principal classes of serious crime for 1923, district by district, is attached at the end of the report. Similar information for other Provinces for the year 1923 is not available. Taking the statistics for the previous year, (1922), the figures of the incidence, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported in the years 1921-22 under classes I to V in the Presidencies and Provinces of India stood as under :—

| | 1921 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Burma .. .. .. | 4·19 | 4·15 |
| (2) Central Provinces .. .. .. | 3·84 | 2·81 |
| (3) United Provinces .. .. .. | 2·01 | 2·63 |
| (4) North-West Frontier Provinces .. .. | 3·10 | 2·61 |
| (5) Punjab .. .. .. | 2·16 | 2·14 |
| (6) Bombay .. .. .. | 2·19 | 1·88 |
| (7) Bengal .. .. .. | 1·71 | 1·67 |
| (8) Assam .. .. .. | 1·55 | 1·48 |
| (9) Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. | 1·25 | 1·22 |
| (10) Madras .. .. .. | 1·24 | 1·15 |

These figures show that there was a general fall in crime all over India during 1922 (except in the United Provinces), as compared with the figures for 1921. Burma continued to be the most criminal province in

India and Madras the least criminal. Bombay showed considerable improvement during 1922 with the result that it stood at No. 6 instead of at No. 4 during 1921.

The following table shows the incidence of important offences per thousand of the population :—

| | Murders. | Attempts at murder and culpable homicide. | Dacoities. | Robberies. | Burglaries. | Thefts including cattle thefts. | Receiving stolen property. | Total serious crime. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .. .. | ·030 | ·012 | ·019 | ·041 | ·506 | ·703 | ··055 | 1·460 |
| Bengal .. .. | ·011 | ·008 | ·021 | ·013 | ·816 | ·559 | ·030 | 1·461 |
| Madras .. .. | ·022 | ·007 | ·011 | ·020 | ·252 | ·580 | ·013 | ·914 |
| Central Provinces .. | ·017 | ·007 | ·008 | ·024 | ·893 | 1·410 | ·018 | 2·376 |
| Punjab .. .. | ·040 | ·025 | ·025 | ·032 | ·933 | ·531 | ·118 | 1·707 |
| United Provinces .. | ·028 | ·018 | ·041 | ·024 | 1·324 | ·825 | ·053 | 2·345 |
| Burma .. .. | ·060 | ·012 | ·035 | ·088 | ·621 | 1·808 | ·009 | 2·697 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. | ·007 | ·006 | ·010 | ·005 | ·529 | ·449 | ·027 | 1·036 |
| Assam .. .. | ·009 | ·012 | ·012 | ·005 | ·549 | ·470 | ·066 | 1·125 |
| North-West Frontier Province .. | ·276 | ·140 | ·116 | ·137 | ·604 | ·450 | ·050 | 1·770 |

As will be seen from the above Bombay stood at No. 7 in respect of total serious crime as against No. 5 the year before.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and the Mounted police whose ordinary duties are not concerned with the investigation of crime, the following table shows the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1922 per policeman :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Central Provinces .. .. .. .. | 3·64 |
| (2) Assam .. .. .. .. | 3·53 |
| (3) Burma .. .. .. .. | 3·19 |
| (4) Bengal .. .. .. .. | 2·92 |
| (5) Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. | 2·86 |
| (6) Bombay .. .. .. .. | 2·58 |
| (7) United Provinces .. .. .. .. | 2·24 |
| (8) Punjab .. .. .. .. | 2·15 |
| (9) Madras .. .. .. .. | 1·88 |
| (10) North-West Frontier Province .. .. .. | 1·43 |

The Bombay Presidency has moved up one place.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1919 onwards are not available and no comparison can, therefore, be made.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 1·797 for the whole Presidency; that for Sind was considerably more than double that for the Presidency proper, *viz.*, 3·592 as compared with 1·401. The same proportion prevailed in regard to the total

serious crime also, the incidence being 2·75 for Sind and 1·05 for the Presidency proper. In the Presidency proper, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal (4·998) and Ratnagiri the least criminal (·313). In Sind, the corresponding districts were Karachi Head Quarters (9·705) and Thar and Parkar (1·526).

**Police cognizable cases for disposal.**

7. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was as follows :—

| | Indian Penal Code. | Class VI. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 .. .. .. | 41,412. | 6,278 | 47,690 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 38,991 | 7,358 | 46,349 |

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,357, as against 2,240 in 1922, leaving 43,992 cases for investigation, as against 45,450 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 4·67 in 1922 to 5·08 in the year under report. This was most marked in the Bombay Suburban Division where the percentage rose from 11·62 in 1922 to 18·25 during 1923. On the Railways it rose from 5·05 to 7·34 in 1923, and in Sind from 4·13 to 5·70. On the other hand the figures for the Northern Division and Central Division declined from 4·20 to 2·92 and 3·56 to 3·15 respectively, and for the Southern Division from 7·77 to 6·98.

**Excluded cases.**

8. The number of cases excluded as false, or due to mistakes of law or fact, was 8,159, as against 8,217 in 1922. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17·60, as against 17·23. The difference is slight and calls for no comment. An examination of the figures according to Divisions and Railways shows that, whilst the percentage remains practically stationary in Sind and on the Railways, the Bombay Suburban Division, Northern Division and Central Division showed an increase by one per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The Southern Division continued to show further improvement and dropped from 22·53 to 20·74.

**Maliciously false cases.**

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,422 cases were classed as maliciously false, as against 1,264 in the preceding year—an increase of 158 cases.

The number of such cases and their percentage to cases for disposal for the five years 1919 to 1923 were :—

| Year. | Number of cases. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 .. .. .. | 1,784 | 3·31 |
| 1920 .. .. .. | 1,587 | 3·23 |
| 1921 .. .. .. | 1,313 | 2·56 |
| 1922 .. .. .. | 1,264 | 2·65 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 1,422 | 3·06 |

For the increase the Central Division and Sind were mainly responsible, *viz.*, in the Central Division from 2·38 to 3·15 and in Sind from 3·57 to 4·60. The decrease was most marked in the Bombay Suburban District, *viz.*, from 4·73 in 1922 to 2·44 in 1923.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 373 cases during the year, out of which 110 ended in conviction and 179 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 26·23 against 21·20 in 1922 and 23·30 in 1921. The percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium were :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63·50 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50·48 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58·94 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53·89 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56·70 |

Numerically, as well as proportionately, the number of prosecutions was larger than in the year before, and it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to false cases tried during the year under report also shows an improvement over the figure of the previous year. This improvement was shared by the Bombay Suburban, Northern and Central Divisions, and Railways. The Southern Division and Sind deteriorated the fall in the former being most marked, the percentage having dropped from 56·52 in 1922 to 46·15 in 1923.

**Vexatious complaints.**

10. The provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied in 194 cases, compared with 228 in 1922, and 208 in 1921. The total compensation awarded was Rs. 7,865 against Rs. 6,713 in 1922 and Rs. 7,023 in 1921. In 1922, Sind headed the list in the number of cases in which the section was applied, as also in the amount of compensation awarded, but this year the number of cases in Sind dropped from 119 to 68. All four Divisions in the Presidency recorded an increase, both in regard to the number of cases and the amount of compensation awarded. The Railways were conspicuous by the absence of any such case during the year.

**Pending cases.**

11. There were 6,303 cases pending at the close of the year, as against 6,266 the year before—an increase of 37 cases. Of these 6,303 cases, 1,957 were pending with the Police and 4,346 with the Magistracy. The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stood as under :—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·44 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·80 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14·12 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·13 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·59 |

**True Police cognizable cases disposed of.**

12. Eliminating 'excluded' and 'pending' cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 31,626 cases, as against 32,934 in 1922—a decrease

of 1,308 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as follows :—

| Year. | Indian Penal Code. | Class VI. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 .. .. .. | 31,041 | 3,786 | 34,827 |
| 1922 .. .. .. | 27,445 | 5,489 | 32,934 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 24,990 | 6,636 | 31,626 |

Except the Northern and Southern Divisions, which show increases of 199 and 515 cases respectively, the remainder show decreases, the most noticeable being in the Central Division, *viz.*, 978 cases. On the Railways the decrease amounted to 570 cases and in Sind to 418 cases. An examination of the variations in crime under the several classes shows that the decrease under Class III (serious offences against person and property or against property only) and under Class V (minor offences against property) are again comparatively heavy. There is also a reduction under Classes I and II. On the other hand Class VI shows a substantial increase of 1,147 cases and there is some increase under Class IV, with the final result that the total decrease is 1,308 cases in the year, against 1,893 during 1922.

The details of true Indian Penal Code Cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the last three years are given below :—

| Year. | Murders. | Dacoities. | Robberies. | House breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc., (item No. 29 in Statement A, Part I.) | Thefts including cattle thefts. | Receiving stolen property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 .. | 419 | 451 | 469 | 9,273 | 14,329 | 1,021 |
| 1922 .. | 44 | 381 | 490 | 8,436 | 12,009 | 837 |
| 1923 .. | 428 | 269 | 549 | 7,752 | 10,586 | 726 |

Examining the figures, the fall in murders was most marked in Nasik (10 cases), Ahmednagar (7 cases), Broach (5 cases), Ahmedabad (4 cases), Bijapur (7 cases), and, in Sind, Upper Sind Frontier (15 cases). On the other hand Larkana, East Khandesh, Satara, Kanara and Karachi recorded increases of 9, 5, 4, 4, and 8 cases, respectively.

The number of true dacoities dropped from 381 in 1922 to 269. Except Sind, which returned an increase of 2 cases, all the Divisions and Railways returned decreases, the most marked fall being in the Northern Division (58) and the Central Division (36). The districts which contributed mainly to the fall were Kaira (32), Nasik (27), Ahmedabad (8) and Bijapur (8) cases.

On the other hand true robberies rose from 490 in 1922 to 549 in 1923. Except the Southern Division, which recorded a fall of 14 cases, all the other Divisions, Sind and the Railways returned increases, the most noticeable being in Sind (26) and the Central Division (22).

The number of true dacoities and robberies taken together, however, totalled 53 cases fewer, the Northern Division, Central Division, Southern Division and Railways showing falls of 41, 14, 27 and 2 cases, and Sind and the Bombay Suburban District rises of 28 and 3 cases, respectively.

True burglaries dropped from 8,436 in 1922 to 7,752 in 1923—a decrease of 684 cases. Except the Railways, which returned an increase of 8 cases, all the Divisions and Sind recorded falls, *viz.*, Northern Division (273), Central Division (242), Sind (118), Southern Division (41) and Bombay Suburban District (18). The districts showing the most noticeable decreases were Nasik (173), Hyderabad (162), Nawabshah (90), Kaira (85), Ahmedabad (77) and Dharwar (58).

There was a substantial fall of 1,423 cases in true thefts (including cattle thefts), which was shared by all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways. The decrease was most marked on the Railways (546), Central Division (424) and Sind (295); and as regards districts, on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (297), on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (249), in Poona (197) and in Thar and Parkar (114).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 726, as against 837 in 1922. Except the Northern Division, which recorded an increase of 8 cases, all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways returned decreases, the most noticeable reduction being in the Central Division (97 cases). The districts showing marked decreases were Satara (28), East Khandesh (23) and Poona (22) cases.

**Undetected police cognizable cases.**

13. It is gratifying to note that, concurrent with the decrease in the number of reported cases and cases for dispoasl, there was a decrease of 1,905 in the number of undetected cases. The figures as compared with those of the preceding two years, are as under :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | .. | 15,362 |
| 1922 | .. | 13,701 |
| 1923 | .. | 11,796 |
| Average | .. | 13,620 |

The figure for the year under report was the lowest during the triennium, and nearly 2,000 below the average annual figure. The decrease is distributed all over the Presidency and is most marked in the Central Division (543 cases), followed by the Railways with 527 cases, Sind with 337 cases, the Northern Division with 298 cases, the Southern Division with 121 cases and the Bombay Suburban District with 79 cases.

The following tabular statement shows the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of :—

| Division. | Real cases disposed of in 1923. | Undetected cases in 1923. | Percentages. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. | 1923. |
| Bombay Suburban Division .. | 559 | 211 | .. | .. | 41·56 | 47·15 | 37·74 |
| Northern Division .. | 5,524 | 1,495 | 36·24 | 38·75 | 38·90 | 33·67 | 27·06 |
| Central Division .. | 8,605 | 3,232 | 42·35 | 42·83 | 40·16 | 39·39 | 37·56 |
| Southern Division .. | 4,483 | 990 | 28·03 | 32·10 | 32·68 | 28·00 | 22·08 |
| Sind .. | 9,787 | 4,620 | 52·50 | 52·22 | 49·43 | 48·57 | 47·20 |
| Railways .. | 2,668 | 1,248 | 60·00 | 55·55 | 58·90 | 54·81 | 46·77 |
| Total .. | 31,626 | 11,796 | 44·55 | 45·37 | 44·10 | 41·60 | 37·29 |

An examination of these statistics shows that the percentage for the whole Presidency is again the lowest during the quinquennium. The figures are inclusive of cases under Class VI. When the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the result is also encouraging, the percentage having dropped from 49·27 in 1922 to 46·55 which is also the lowest during the last quinquennium. The figures show marked improvement all round.

Taking the several Divisions of the Presidency separately, the percentages of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code for the two years 1922 and 1923 were as follows :—

| | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | 47·93 | 38·71 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 43·50 | 41·29 |
| Central Division .. .. | 53·51 | 52·25 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 34·86 | 32·51 |
| Sind .. .. | 50·50 | 48·63 |
| Railways .. .. | 59·24 | 51·43 |
| Percentage for the whole Presidency .. | 49·27 | 46·55 |

Here again it is gratifying to note that improvement was recorded in all the Divisions and on the Railways. It was most marked in the Bombay Suburban Division, followed by the Railways. The Southern Division continued to return the lowest, and an improved, percentage.

An examination of the returns of cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts shows that there was a decrease of undetected cases in all districts and on the Railways, except Thana, Satara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Karachi (combined), Sukkur and Larkana, where there were increases. The fall was most marked on all the Railways, and in the Nasik, Hyderabad, Kaira and Surat Districts. The increase was prominent only in the Larkana District where the number of undetected cases rose from 732 in 1922 to 922 during the year under report.

Districts showing improvement in this respect are the B. B. & C. I. Railway, West Khandesh, Surat, Bombay Suburban District, Kaira, Nasik, Bijapur and Hyderabad; while districts showing deterioration are Ratnagiri, Thana, Satara and Larkana where the percentages rose from 26·26, 46·78, 47·76 and 52.13 to 31·38, 51·17, 51·87 and 55·04 respectively. In commenting on "Undetected cases" the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, writes:—

"It is due not only to want of detective ability among the Police generally but to their slip-shod method of investigation. If a clue is not forthcoming at once, or at all events in the early stages of enquiry, the investigating officer gets disheartened and, though he may and probably does visit the scene subsequently, it is obvious from the results that the visit is made more to avoid a check from his superior officers than with any hope of getting a clue. The most frequent excuses are that the complainant is unpopular in the village and no one will give information; that the suspected man is the terror of the village and people are afraid to say anything against him."

"* * * Another cause for the poor results is the visits of foreign criminals, and it is for obvious reasons and despite police efforts difficult to trace offences so committed. * * *."

"Another impediment to success will be found in the recent amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure. To give one example—the latest amendments direct that before an officer searches a house he must sit down and record in writing his reasons for so doing. He must send a copy of this document to the Magistrate. He must specify what part of a house is to be searched and the owner or occupier of the house shall be supplied with a copy on demand."

"Now in the majority of cases in which houses are to be searched the information is obtained secretly. Obviously the police officer cannot specify the source of his information, and if he fails to do so and fails to recover any property, though this action may be *bona fide*, he finds himself faced with possibility of a prosecution by the owner. The inevitable result is that searches are not made unless there is overwhelming proof that the property sought is in the house and consequently cases which ought to be detected remain undetected."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, in his comments on the Sholapur report remarks:—

"To improve detection the Inspector General has proposed the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department, and the institution of a detective school where investigating officers can be trained; the scheme however continues to be shelved for want of funds. Apart from the above the Deputy Inspector General considers that if more efficient measures were taken against wandering gangs and local bad characters an appreciable improvement can be achieved in this respect. A special force made up of head constables and constables drawn from the district strength and commanded by a Sub-Inspector might be formed whose duties it should be to trace, shadow and run down wandering gangs in the whole district. But this is a policy of perfection which the existing attenuated cadres of the police force do not render feasible."

The Commissioner, Central Division, adds:—

"I hope that the proposals of the Inspector-General for the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department and the institution of a Detective School will receive the early consideration of Government."

The most pressing need of the Department in this respect is the expansion and the re-organization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department, and the establishment of a Detective Training School, as already emphasized in the report for 1922, wherein Mr. Griffith remarked:—

"* * * The detection and suppression of organized crime can only be accomplished by a specially trained agency and this agency cannot be established and trained unless funds are made available. Meanwhile the unequal struggle between organized gangs of criminals and unco-ordinated police units, already over-burdened with routine work, must continue. There can be no improvement until the problem is tackled in a systematic manner by an agency scientifically trained and organized. That no such agency now exists is a reproach to the Presidency that claims to lead India."

I agree with these views in their entirety. As the result of the recommendations of the Railway Police Committee the need for a special Detective Staff for the Railways was recognised and recently sanctioned, which is a distinct step forward; but the expansion of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and the establishment of a Detective Training School are still more urgently needed, and I trust that funds for these measures will be spared in the very near future.

**Police cases decided by trial.**

14. Of 17,473 cases decided by trial, 14,841 ended in conviction as compared with 14,614 out of 16,993 cases tried in 1922. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 84·93, as against 86 in the previous year under all classes and 78·93 against 81·40 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following table of percentages indicates the success obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime :—

| Year. | Murders, etc. | Dacoities. | Robberies. | House breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc, (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I). | Thefts including cattle thefts. | Receiving stolen property. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 .. | 75·61 | 80·00 | 87·62 | 86·16 | 90·77 | 85·94 |
| 1922 .. | 77·10 | 73·94 | 85·44 | 87·73 | 93·12 | 85·10 |
| 1923 .. | 72·03 | 72·47 | 80·22 | 87·63 | 91·22 | 85·01 |

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true is as under, for 1923 and the preceding four years :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | 41·53 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | 39·67 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | 41·19 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | 44·37 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | 46·92 |

The results in the year under report continue to show improvement. The highest percentage of convictions was recorded in the Northern Division (61·54), followed by the Southern Division (58·71). The lowest percentage is shown by Sind (28·88) this year.

The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, stood at 55·01 against 49·88 in 1922 and 45·45 in 1921, and discloses progressive improvement.

**Sessions cases.**

15. One thousand and eighty-three cases, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, were committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,170 cases in 1922. Out of 839 trials concluded 613 ended in conviction as compared with 952 trials concluded in 1922 with 691 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 73·06, as against 72·58 in 1922. Of the remaining cases, 226 ended in acquittal or discharge and 227

remained pending at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases was once more returned by the Presidency Railways, *viz.*, 96·66 against 89·28 in 1922. The Bombay Suburban Division followed with a percentage of 95·45. Similar percentages for the Northern Division, Central Division, Southern Division and Sind were 65·11, 69·60, 74·82, and 75·36 against 72·52, 75·77, 74·49 and 67·30 respectively in 1922. The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, was 71·95 as against 75·15 in 1922 and 76·17 in 1921.

**Offences under special and local laws.**

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police amounted to 6,983 cases in 1923, as against 5,815 in 1922—an increase of 1,168 cases. This increase was mainly due to a large number of cases under the Public Conveyances Act and the Criminal Tribes Act.

Of the 6,983 cases, 6,258 were brought to trial and 5,977 ended in conviction, against 5,085 and 4,899, respectively, in 1922. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 95·50 against 96·34 in 1922 and 95·82 in 1921.

**Cognizable crime—direct cases.**

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1923 was 8,881, against 8,354 in 1922 and 7,481 in 1921.

The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,466 as against 4,082 in 1922, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried at 50·28 against 48·86 in 1922.

**Statement A—Part II—persons in police cases.**

18. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 35,430 against 34,340 in 1922 and 37,464 in 1921.

Inclusive of the number concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 42,248 as compared with 41,900 in 1922 and 44,431 in 1921. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 865 against 934 in 1922 and 975 in 1921—a percentage of 2·44 of the total arrested, as compared with 2·72 in 1922 and 2·60 in 1921. Of the 42,248 persons for disposal, 33,222 were tried during the year, of whom 20,804 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·62 on the total tried against 62·23 in 1922 and 61·05 in 1921. The improvement in the percentage obtained during 1922 was more than maintained during 1923.

The percentages for the Presidency proper and Sind separately for the year under report were 68·07 and 48·26 respectively, against 67·69 and 49·16 in 1922. The percentages for all the Divisions and Railways for the two years were as under:—

| | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | 73·98 | 67·53 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 63·16 | 65·46 |
| Central Division .. .. | 73·65 | 72·86 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 56·00 | 60·41 |
| Sind .. .. | 49·16 | 48·26 |
| Railways .. .. | 83·32 | 82·24 |

The heavy fall in the Bombay Suburban Division has not been explained.

Restricting remarks to persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 25,406 were tried of whom 13,626 were convicted, giving a percentage of 53·63, as against 55·36 in 1922 and 56·98 in 1921. The percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper and Sind, respectively, were 57·69 and 45·53, against 59·89 and 46·39 in 1922. At the end of the year, 7,120 persons were awaiting trial or investigation, as against 6,574 in 1922 and 7,427 in 1921, giving a percentage of 16·85 of the total number of persons for disposal, as compared with 16·04 in 1922 and 17·09 in 1921.

With fewer cases to deal with there should have been some improvement also in the percentage of convictions of persons under the Indian Penal Code. No reasons have been given in the reports of the Divisional Commissioners with regard to this falling off.

With regard to the statistics in statements A—Parts I and II, I would mention for the information of Government that the orders regarding alterations in statements A and B sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5309, dated 8th February, 1924, were received too late to make the necessary changes in the crime statistics for the year 1923 and therefore the statements submitted with this report are in the old form.

**Statement B—Part I—Non-cognizable crime.**

19. Non-cognizable crime increased from 72,639 to 81,873 in the year under report— a net increase of 9,234 cases. The increase is general in all the Divisions and Railways, the highest being again in Sind, *viz.*, 3,246 cases, followed by the Northern Division 3,062, Southern Division 1,311, Central Division 1,198, Railways 224 and the Bombay Suburban Division 193 cases. The total number of cases for disposal was 86,260, against 76,401. Of these 86,260 cases, 60,934 were tried and 47,587 ended in conviction against 52,733 and 41,154, respectively, in 1922. The percentage of convictions to the number for disposal rose from 53·86 in 1922 to 55·16 in 1923. Of the cases for disposal, 13,123 were of " voluntarily causing hurt " as against 12,216 in 1922.

In 1921 total non-cognizable crime stood at 63,507 cases. In 1922 it increased to 72,639 and in 1923 to 81,873, *i.e.*, an increase of 18,366 cases during two years.

No remarks appear in the reports of the Divisional Commissioners or the Commissioner in Sind in regard to the increasing volume of non-cognizable crime.

**Statement B—Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable cases.**

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before courts during 1922 was 128,113 against 116,802 in 1922. 7,242 were discharged, after appearance, without trial, 82,871 were tried of whom 53,945 were convicted and 28,926 were discharged or acquitted, against 6,720, 76,948, 48,424 and 28,524, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried, and of persons

convicted to those appearing before the Courts, were 65·09 and 42·10 against 62·93 and 41·45, respectively, in 1922.

**Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.**

21. The value of property stolen during 1923 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 21,88,202 against Rs. 25,63,766 in 1922 and Rs. 29,12,879 in 1921. The value of property recovered was Rs. 7,12,365, as compared with Rs. 7,63,626 in 1922 and Rs. 9,00,259 in 1921. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen rose considerably from 28·69 to 26·80 during the year under report.

The following table shows similar percentages for 1922 and 1923 for the Divisions, Sind and the Railways :—

| | 1922 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | 29·36 | 28·33 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 32·14 | 38·58 |
| Central Division .. .. | 24·19 | 34·90 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 33·58 | 43·82 |
| Sind .. .. | 31·34 | 37·28 |
| Railways .. .. | 22·74 | 32·70 |

Except the Bombay Suburban Division, where the percentage of recovery only dropped by about 1 per cent., it is satisfactory to note that there was a very appreciable improvement in all the other Divisions, Sind and on the Railways. As remarked in previous reports, this improvement synchronizes with a fall in the number of undetected cases.

**Preventive Action.**

22. The following comparative statement furnishes detailed information in respect of Proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

| Divisions. | | Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year. | Number ordered to furnish security. | Number who furnished security. | Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827. | Number who went to jail in default of security. | Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year. | Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding pending cases). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division. | 1922 | 121 | 34 | 18 | .. | 16 | 66 | 61·81 |
| | 1923 | 37 | 33 | 10 | .. | 23 | .. | 89·18 |
| Northern Division. | 1922 | 1,101 | 853 | 581 | .. | 272 | 144 | 88·81 |
| | 1923 | 882 | 520 | 316 | .. | 204 | 185 | 74·60 |
| Central Division. | 1922 | 602 | 494 | 277 | .. | 217 | 67 | 79·04 |
| | 1923 | 807 | 574 | 329 | .. | 245 | 74 | 78·30 |
| Southern Division. | 1922 | 902 | 326 | 228 | 16 | 98 | 349 | 58·95 |
| | 1923 | 909 | 370 | 315 | .. | 55 | 284 | 59·20 |
| Sind .. | 1922 | 1,189 | 663 | 141 | .. | 521 | 272 | 72·30 |
| | 1923 | 1,453 | 886 | 212 | .. | 674 | 341 | 79·67 |
| Railways .. | 1922 | 140 | 118 | 41 | .. | 77 | 8 | 90·00 |
| | 1923 | 120 | 98 | 28 | .. | 67 | 3 | 83·76 |
| Total .. | 1922 | 4,145 | 2,488 | 1,286 | 16 | 1,201 | 906 | 76·81 |
| | 1923 | 4,208 | 2,481 | 1,210 | .. | 1,268 | 887 | 74·70 |

The total number of persons proceeded against under the above preventive measures rose from 4,145 in 1922 to 4,208 during the year under report —an increase of 63. Sind (264) and the Central Division (115) show a marked increase while there was an appreciable fall in the Northern Division (219) and in the Bombay Suburban Division (84).

The increase was most marked in Hyderabad (195), Satara (173) and Larkana (113), and the decrease in Nawabshah (176), Ahmedabad (131), Broach (86) and the Bombay Suburban District (84).

As regards the success obtained in Courts, the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 76·81 in 1922 to 74·70 in 1923. The best results are shown in the Bombay Suburban District, the Railways and Sind, and the worst in the Southern Division. While commenting in this connection, the Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"As already remarked last year, failure in securing cases always aggravates the situation : special care must be taken in the preparation of such cases."

"The District Superintendents of Police must exercise more care and should send up no case until they are satisfied it is sound and will prevail. This is not a hard section to work. Every one will agree that this section is not to be used for the harassment of the public. But to send up Badmash cases where 50 per cent. fail cannot be looked upon otherwise. It is far better to have fewer cases and good ones and there should be no difficulty in determining when a man is a badmash and when his neighbours are prepared to give evidence of repute against him. It is most unsatisfactory to note that 15 cases were withdrawn in Bijapur. This shows careless preparation, if not groundless proceedings. The blame for the failure of these cases also rests, according to the District Magistrate, on the Magistrates who seek proof of specific offences rather than of general repute."

The Commissioner in Sind observes as under :—

"The Commissioner endorses the Deputy Inspector General's remarks that the District Superintendents should devote greater attention to running in the bigger and more influential bad characters. The necessity for this form of preventive action is all the greater in view of the reduction in the strength of the rural police and the consequent increased prevalence of cattle thefts."

I agree with the above comments. Cases under this Chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code require the personal attention of gazetted Police Officers if they are to secure the object aimed at.

**Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.**

23. In the Ahmedabad District a gang of Sansis, which had taken up its residence at Munshipura, a hamlet outside Ahmedabad City, was arrested during the year and handed over to the Jodhpur State where they were required for a series of serious crimes. In the Panch Mahals District a gang of 14 Bhamptas,—males and females—came to the notice of the Police at Godhra, where the headman and one more member of the gang were convicted of theft and the other members were bound over. In the Broach District, a gang of Sansis was detected committing theft, and six male members were convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. In the Poona District, two gang cases—one against Ramoshis and the other against Bhils—were instituted in the year. Of these the case against the Ramoshis ended in the conviction of 13 accused. The other case is pending. The Satara and Belgaum Districts continued to suffer from the depredations of Mang Garudis,

Jhaveris, Bhamptas and other wandering gangs from adjoining Indian States.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind makes the following remarks :—

"The Hurs have again been fairly well-behaved, but a murder by them shows that they have not yet learnt that they have got to behave themselves, and too much leniency might lead to a fresh flare up. The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, has at last opened the eyes of the Sind Police to the fact that most of the wandering gangs, who have always been considered harmless beggars by the Sind Police, are really dangerous criminal tribes mostly from the Punjab. Some sensational captures have been made by Inspector Karamchand and I hope to get the rest of Sind to follow suit. If these gangs can be shown that the Sind climate is not good for their health, I think we may be able to show a real drop in crime."

A detailed review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is appended.

**Habitual offenders.**

24. During the year under report, 3,371 out of the 20,804 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 991 were classed as 'habitual offenders' against 4,344, 20, 793 and 1,147, respectively, in 1922. The highest contributions were from the Central Division (348) and Sind (324), followed by the Northern Division (153), the Southern Division (126), the Bombay Suburban Division (32) and by the Railways (8). A number of habituals were traced from the districts of Nawabshah (126), East Khandesh (120) and Poona (96). The two latter districts were also prominent last year.

**Gang cases—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.**

25. In the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department took up 12 gang cases during the year. Including those pending from the previous year the total number for disposal was 17. Of these, 10 were pending at the close of the year and three were declared to be non-cognizable. Four cases ended in conviction, against 7 in the preceding year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 291, of whom 170 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 4 died, 9 were concerned in cases declared to be non-cognizable and 117 were tried. Of the latter 56 were convicted, giving a percentage of 47·86 of the number tried, as against 63·12 in 1922. This result is disappointing although all the four cases ended in conviction.

**Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.**

26. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency remained unchanged, *viz.*, 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Superintendent, 10 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors (including Shorthand Sub-Inspectors) and 23 Head Constables. Of the Shorthand Sub-Inspectors, three Gujerathi Shorthand Sub-Inspectors are stationed at Ahmedabad and three Kanarese Sub-Inspectors at Belgaum. One appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned towards the close of the year for special work, as a temporary measure.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department remained unaltered, *viz.*, 1 Superintendent, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 4 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, and 16 Head Constables.

The number of constables was, however, reduced from 20 to 19 during the year under report and 1 peon substituted for the Constable doing duty as office orderly.

During the year under report the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 102 cases as compared with 133 in 1922 and 88 in 1921. Of these, 72 were criminal and 30 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 101 and 32, respectively, in the preceding year. Two hundred and thirty-one persons (including 114 persons pending from the previous year) were dealt with in all during the year, of whom 115 were convicted, 56 discharged, and 46 were pending trial. Of the remaining 14, one died in jail, two were transferred to Bombay City, two were not extradited, and the cases against 9 were withdrawn as the accused were sufficiently punished in other cases. Three hundred and fifty-seven public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made on the proceedings, as against 192 in the year before. The increase is attributed to the election campaigns of the Swarajists, and to the Nagpur and Borsad "Satyagrahas."

With regard to the need for the reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. Griffith's remarks in this paragraph last year hold good in every way.

The following were some of the more interesting criminal cases dealt with :—

(1) *Case under Section 401, Indian Penal Code.*

On the requisition of the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje was deputed to enquire into a theft, from a running train of an opium chest valued at Rs. 4,500 booked from Poona to Sholapur. Though the chest has not yet been traced the enquiry led to the discovery of a gang of Mahars, Mangs, some Musalmans and a few Railway employees, with its Head-quarters at Sholapur, who were committing thefts from running trains between Kurduwadi and Kadabgaon. Enquiries showed that the property stolen was generally food-stuffs, yarn or cloth, and therefore not easily identifiable, but after a careful investigation sufficient evidence against the members of the gang was secured and 37 persons were arrested. The case is pending trial in Court.

(2) *Cheating by advertisement.*

Retrenchment in 1923 resulted in a number of discharged hands anxiously looking for jobs. Two intelligent persons utilized the opportunity by starting a bogus Service Securing Agency in the limits of an Indian State, first at Kolhapur and then at Baroda, in the belief that they would escape a prosecution in British territory. They published in the "*Kesari*" newspaper advertisements over the assumed name of G. V. Kulkarni inviting applications for posts of Stenographers Typists, Overseers, Clerks, etc. As a result many persons in need of service applied to G. V. Kulkarni and in reply they were offered attractive terms on commission. On 21st,

22nd and 23rd May 1923, the accused sent from Kolhapur appointment orders, by Value Payable Registered Letters, to 46 applicants who had accepted their terms of commission, directing them to join their respective appointments on 5th June 1923. Before that date however the bogus Agents had pocketted the proceeds of the Value Payable letters amounting to about Rs. 300 and decamped.

On the application of one of the victims the case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department and entrusted to Inspector Joshi.

Though nothing was known about the accused in Kolhapur the Inspector succeeded in locating the two accused, and arrested one of them near Nagpur. The other accused was found to have been an employee in the Postal Department at Jubbulpore, and had defrauded that Department to the extent of about Rs. 4,000. He had absconded from Jubbulpore on 14th April 1923, and was still at large at the close of the year. The cases against the first accused ended in conviction, and he was sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

(3) *Cheating by bogus claims.*

A firm known as Devidas and Sons of Bombay, Military and Railway Contractors, had branches at Lucknow, Lahore, and Calcutta. Two of the firm's godowns in Bombay caught fire in 1921 and 1922, and the firm succeeded in recovering a large claim from Fire Insurance Companies, and also a portion of the salvage. Subsequently, on the 4th July 1922 the firm consigned to Lucknow from Wadi Bunder a part of the salvage in 118 gunny bags, stating that the contents were cloth, canvas and bags. These were despatched in one wagon which reached its destination on 20th July 1922. On its being opened on the 21st July 1922, Devidas refused to take delivery of the bags stating that they had been burnt while in transit, and put in a claim for Rs. 56,000 odd against the G. I. P. and O. R. Railways. The Claims Superintendents of the two Railways made inquiries, and becoming suspicious referred the case to the Railway Police. The Criminal Investigation Department were called in and Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje was deputed to take up the investigation.

On the accounts of the firm being scrutinized it was discovered that no new cloth, canvas or bags had been purchased by the firm for consignment to Lucknow, that the contents of the 118 bags were merely part of the salvage of the fires in the firm's godowns, and that the firm had despatched it by rail with the intention of cheating the Railway Companies by preferring a false claim.

Devidas, his son Dasraj, a partner in the firm, the Bombay Agent of the firm and one carter, were arrested and sent up for trial before a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay who committed Devidas to the High Court and discharged the others. The High Court found Devidas guilty of an offence under sections 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

(4) *Forged currency notes of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100.*

One Shankar Tatya of Jalgaon produced a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000 before the Sub-Inspector of Police, Jalgaon, District East Khandesh, on the 14th January 1923, stating that his nephew Damoo of Borsar in the Hyderabad State had purchased from him gold and silver worth Rs. 5-11-8 and presented this note in payment, receiving the balance in cash. Next day he found that the note was not genuine.

From enquiries made, first by the local Police and later by Sub-Inspector Wagle of the Criminal Investigation Department, it was found that Damoo had got the note from one Khandu of Bhivgaon in Hyderabad State, who in his turn had received it from one Shantilal Sukhlal of Chandor in the Nasik District. The latter was employed at a Toll Naka at Choundi in the Malegaon Taluka in the same district. The house of Shantilal was searched and materials for forging notes, with two forged notes of Rs.100 each (one of which was half finished), were found. Shantilal was arrested, and from information given by him a Bhil named Hanumant was arrested and one forged note of Rs.1,000 was secured also.

Further enquiries showed that Shantilal had been induced by his friend Hanumant, Bhil, to take to forging currency notes, with the assistance of his relatives Kachru and Jagganath, and that they had forged altogether 17 notes of Rs. 1,000 and 3 of Rs. 100 in the course of three or four months, the notes being hand-made.

Three accused Shantilal, Khandu and Hanumant were tried for offences under sections 489-A, 489-B, and 420-B, Indian Penal Code. Shantilal was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Khandu was given a pardon and Hanumant was acquitted.

Sub-Inspector Wagle of the Criminal Investigation Department also arrested Kachru and Jaggannath, and handed them over to the Hyderabad State Police pending extradition. This, however, was refused by the State authorities. The question of their trial in Hyderabad for forging and uttering currency notes is under consideration.

(5) *Offences against public justice in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad.*

In December, 1919, one Lalu Magan of Ahmedabad filed an application for insolvency before the First Class Sub-Judge, Ahemdabad. Two clerks of the Sub-Judge's Court were appointed receivers and a scheme for the composition of debts was drawn up. To this scheme one of the creditors, Oojamlal, objected on the ground that Lalu Magan was not really insolvent and the application was false. While this matter was still undecided one Chunilal Ghela, a notorious forger, brought a suit through his wife Mani against Oojamlal for about Rs. 5,000 on the strength of certain false entries in the account books of Lalu Magan supported by a surety note which, on subsequent examination, proved to be a fabrication. Oojamlal obtained permission to examine the

accounts and got the suspicious entries photographed. He then represented the matter to the District Magistrate, and the Criminal Investigation Department were called in. Inspector Kothawalla after a very detailed and laborious enquiry was able to show that the suit against Oojamlal was false, and was the result of a conspiracy to defraud between the claimants, the receivers and others. A full report of the investigation was submitted to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, suggesting that the District Judge's sanction to prosecute under section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, should be obtained. Three of the conspirators—Chunilal, the copying clerk and one of the receivers—died while the enquiry was in progress.

(6) *Cases of bribery against a Sub-Judge in the Sholapur District.*

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, having reason to believe that Mr. Hublikar, Joint Sub-Judge, Sholapur, was a corrupt officer, referred the case to the Criminal Investigation Department and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Mahomed Hussein was deputed to enquire into the matter. Information regarding about 25 cases in which the Sub-Judge was alleged to have accepted bribes in the form of cash, cloth, brass and copper pots, etc, from parties appearing in his Court, was secured. Four cases were selected for submission to Government for sanction to prosecute, which was granted in respect of two cases. Mr. Hublikar was suspended, and after the close of the year a Special Magistrate was appointed to try the case and the accused was committed for trial in the Court of Sessions, Sholapur.

(7) *Cases of bribery against a Mamlatdar in the West Khandesh District.*

On the report of the Commissioner, Central Division, Government sanctioned a preliminary enquiry by the Criminal Investigation Department into allegations of corruption against S. R. Vaishampayan, *ex*-Mamlatdar of Shahada in the West Khandesh District. Inspector Kakeri was deputed on the enquiry and, within a short time, ample evidence was collected against Vaishampayan to justify a prosecution. Six charges under section 161, Indian Penal Code, have been sent up against him in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Eastern Division, West Khandesh District.

(8) *Robbery with murder at Katargaon in Surat District.*

A gang of criminals started operations in and around Surat about the middle of 1922. The precision with which they located their quarry, the skill they exhibited in breaking into houses, their brutality towards their victims, and their cleverness in leaving no trace whatever behind, led the Police to believe that their activities were directed by a master criminal.

The feeling of insecurity engendered in the public by the exploits of this gang was replaced by alarm when, on the night of 20th November,

1922, the house of a merchant in the City was broken open and the owner was murdered in cold blood. Three months later a daring robbery with murder was committed in a Jain temple at Katargaon, a suburb of Surat.

The efforts of the local Police to bring the offenders to book having failed, the District Superintendent of Police asked for the services of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Sub-Inspector Jaimal Mullu was deputed to take up the investigation ; and he, with the local police, commenced exhaustive enquiries under Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, District Superintendent of Police, Surat's competent guidance. A person named Gulabkhan, whose arrest by the Baroda Police led to the detection of various robberies and murders in Surat district and Baroda Territory, was first suspected but it transpired that he had no hand in this particular case.

It was eventually discovered that the offenders were four Pathans, of whom the leader was one Abdul Rahim who had established himself at Surat as a repairer of watches some 18 months previously and was commonly known there as "Ghadiali". Having thus disarmed suspicion, this Abdul Rahim was able, with the assistance of confederates, to carry on his depredations unsuspected. Two of his associates were arrested, tried and sentenced for robbery, and he himself was subsequently arrested by Sub-Inspector Jaimal Mullu at Ajmer. It was then discovered that he had 19 previous convictions of which 2 were of transportation for life, that he had thrice escaped from Jail at Dhoraji, Indore and Lahore, and that he was a much sought after individual, his true name being Nur Mahomed Din Mahomed, resident of Haripur, Hazara, North Western Frontier Province. He finally expiated his crimes on the gallows.

(9) *Dacoity at Chikhalthan in the Sholapur District.*

This offence occurred on the night of 12th August 1921, when three houses of well-to-do Marwaris of the village were looted and property worth 3,000 was carried away by a band of armed dacoits who caused serious injury to several persons. The case remained undetected till, in the course of the enquiry into Dara Cowasji's burglary in Poona Cantonment (the result of which is reported in para (*iii*) below), Inspector Kelkar of the Criminal Investigation Department got information in August 1922, which led to the detection of this offence.

It transpired that the Police Patel of Limbgaon Dakoo in the Ahmednagar District was the harbourer of a gang of Phase Pardhis and Mangs whom he protected for the purpose of committing crime. Having learnt that a Marwari of Chikhalthan, a village 30 miles distant from Limbgaon Dakoo, had received from the District Court property worth about Rs. 6,000, he sent 12 of his gang with a gun and some swords to loot the village. A prolonged enquiry resulted in the recovery of about Rs. 1,200 worth of property, and the arrest of eight of the accused including the Police Patel. These were sent for trial and all

have been committed to Sessions where the case was pending at the end of the year. Of the remaining 5 accused one was shot dead in July 1922, one is undergoing a long term of imprisonment, two are absconding and one has been made an approver.

RESULTS OF CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1922 REFERRED TO IN THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1922.

*(i) The East Khandesh District Dacoity and gang cases.*

Four dacoities, namely at Lasgaon, Chansar, Maniarkhed and Hujarpimfli were decided during the year. Three ended in conviction. The gang cases ended successfully, out of 45 accused sent up for trial 26 being convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The successful results of these cases have had a most beneficial effect on the number of dacoities, burglaries and thefts in the Khandesh Districts.

*(ii) Fraudulent claim for a dummy consignment of Indian cotton twist at Carnac Bridge, Bombay.*

All the three accused in this case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the High Court.

*(iii) House-breaking and theft in Poona Cantonment.*

Nine accused were sent up for trial in this case, all of whom were convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The sentences were upheld on appeal. In this case property worth Rs. 25,620 was stolen, of which the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 18,714-14-0.

*(iv) House-breaking and thefts in Poona City and Cantonment and other places.*

Fifteen cases from Poona City and Cantonment, 3 from Sholapur City, one from Thana and one from Ajmer were enquired into and successfully detected. Of these 16 ended in conviction, and 4 were withdrawn under the orders of the District Magistrates concerned, as the accused in these cases were already sufficiently punished in other cases. In all 21 persons were arrested, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Thus four different gangs of expert criminals were brought to book and property worth Rs. 8,950-1-9 was recovered by the Criminal Investigation Department.

*(v) The Poona Badak Bauri Gang Case.*

In this case 23 accused were sent up for trial. Of these 15 were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisnment, 7 were acquitted, and one died during the trial. Warrants of arrest have been issued against 10 absconders and they will be prosecuted when arrested.

(*vi*) *The Balasinor Bomb Case.*

In this case both the accused were convicted. The ringleader was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals to 20 years' transportation under section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act and to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 307, Indian Penal Code. The other accused was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under each of the above sections.

(*vii*) *Misappropriation of money by office bearers, and Honorary Assistants and Organizers of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Satara District.*

Of the six pending cases one was disposed of in the year, and 3 accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The fourth accused in the case was acquitted. Four cases were withdrawn as the accused were sufficiently punished in other cases. One case is pending trial.

(*viii*) *Cheating, Forgery, and Criminal breach of trust committed, by M. C. Shroff of the bogus Universal Soap Mills, Ltd., Kapadvanj, District Kaira.*

The accused was convicted on charges of forgery and criminal breach of trust and sentenced.

(*ix*) *Cheating by sending bogus money orders by one C. V. Gupte of Vadwathal, District Poona.*

The accused was convicted in the Bandra case also.

(*x*) *The Poona Deccan Bank Case.*

(*Appearing in paragraph 11 of the Annual Administration Report for the year 1920.*)

Owing to the continued illness of accused Sardar Nowroji Padamji, Government have ordered the case to be dropped.

**Criminal Investigation Department, Sind.**

The following extracts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department:—

"At the commencement of the year there were 10 pending cases of which six have since ended in conviction, one was withdrawn, one ended in discharge and two are still pending. Among these cases, the following are worthy of comment:—

"(1) A Karachi merchant sent up for trial on a charge of incendiarism and attempted fraud on an Insurance Company was convicted by the City Magistrate, Karachi, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. In appeal he was acquitted but as a result of the case has foregone his claim for Rs. 30,000 on the Insurance Company."

"(2) The well-known agent of several Insurance Companies, a European fire insurance surveyor and a Karachi merchant were sent for trial charged with a conspiracy to defraud two Insurance Companies of Rs. 45,989-12-0, the merchant's claim for

damage caused by a fire believed to have been a case of incendiarism. The case attracted considerable attention as all the accused were well connected or well-known and the trial took place in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with a mixed jury."

"All three were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fined. The Merchant caused a sensation in Court at the conclusion of the trial by attempting to commit suicide with a revolver. Though seriously wounded in the head he eventually recovered. In appeal all three convictions were upheld."

"The effect of the above two prosecutions was most marked and stopped suspicious fires in Karachi for over a year."

"(3) In addition to incendiarism cases, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department by arrangement with the Poona Criminal Investigation Department investigated a series of frauds in the Royal Artillery Training Depôt at Deesa. Eventually six cases were made out in which various non-commissioned officers, clerks and the Regimental Banker had systematically defrauded Government. In the course of these investigations it was discovered that some 300 sepoys who had been serving overseas and whose accounts were adjusted at this Depôt on demobilization had been defrauded in the following manner:—

"Money orders for arrears of pay were correctly made out by the Officer Commanding and handed over to the Banker for despatch. The Banker destroyed the original money orders, prepared fresh ones in the names of the payees and sent them care of an accomplice at his Jubbulpore office instead of to the addresses left by the sepoys and thus misappropriated the amounts."

"The Army Department have since done their utmost to make good these losses to as many of the men defrauded as could be traced. Other methods employed were making double entries, inserting larger amounts than were due and bogus entries in the accounts. The total loss disclosed in the Criminal Investigation Department investigation was Rs. 3,11,152."

"After a Military Court of Enquiry had reported, Government decided to send the cases for trial and a Special Magistrate was appointed to try or commit the cases."

"In two cases a Jamadar and a Havildar were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine and one year and Rs. 1,000 fine respectively. Both convictions were upheld on appeal. The case against the Banker in league with these accused was withdrawn as he had already been committed to Sessions in other cases. One accused Sergeant-Major Vernon was discharged while the remaining accused, *viz.*, Sergeant Milton, the Banker, his clerk and a Depôt Clerk in the remaining four cases have been committed to Sessions."

"In addition to the above, the Sind Criminal Investigation Department investigated independently, or assisted the local police in the investigation of 66 cases against 20 in 1921 and 72 in 1922 with the following results:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted | 34 |
| A. Undetected | 11 |
| C. | 1 |
| Discharged | 7 |
| Acquitted | 3 |
| Transferred | 1 |
| Pending in Courts | 6 |
| Under investigation | 3 |
| | 66" |

"Inspector Rourke of the Crime Branch assisted by two Sub-Inspectors and two Head Constables has traced and registered during the year 187 bad characters in Karachi Town and prepared their History sheets. This same unit also dealt successfully with a case of shop-breaking and theft in which silk valued at Rs. 4,000 was stolen and traced it to a gang the leader of which had hitherto escaped suspicion. Another member of the gang was arrested at Tatta armed with a revolver. Since this case was detected and the gang broken up, there has been no notable theft of cloth from a shop in Karachi whereas there had been a series of them prior to the rounding up of the gang."

"Another unit of the Crime Branch under Inspector Bhagwandas consisting of one Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables made enquiries into a series of burglaries and thefts in Hyderabad town. Between January and July they took up 29 cases of which 17 ended in conviction. This same unit with an additional Sub-Inspector succeeded in tracing a case of the theft of three bales of cloth from a running train and recovered practically the whole of the property valued at Rs. 1,129 from its place of hiding in a field in Dadu Taluka, Larkana District. Four accused, including a Railway pointsman, were sent up and three including the pointsman convicted, the fourth being acquitted."

"Since then, this Inspector has been mainly engaged on a series of frauds committed by the Manager of the North-Western Railway Co-operative Stores, Sukkur, the case is now under trial."

"A Sub-Inspector with two Head Constables was sent to the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, to round up gangs of Punjabi Bauriahs, locally known as Kuchras, suspected of being responsible for a good deal of the burglary in that district, and he has been able to send for trial four accused in four theft cases and six under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that the remaining Kuchras have disappeared mostly into Native States."

"A bogus mutual aid society known as Zodiac Brothers which had advertised extensively and had received membership fees from all over India came to notice in Karachi and at the request of the local Police the matter was investigated when it was found that two local school masters had started the society. They advertised in Calcutta papers and made out the society had branches in several parts in India. The scheme consisted of a species of mutual aid club the monthly subscription for which was Re. 1. Prizes, it was alleged, were drawn for at intervals and list of prize winners published. Most of the money thus obtained was misappropriated by the accused who have been sent for trial."

"The Superintendent especially desires to thank Khan Saheb Sukhia and his staff for their keenness and energy during the year under review."

"The Political Branch throughout the year has worked loyally and unostentatiously. It is manifestly impossible to describe in a report of this nature the activities of this Branch, especially during a year in which there were no outstanding cases of a political interest."

* * * * *

"Though it is impossible to record in detail the work done by individual officers, the Superintendent has much pleasure in acknowledging the whole-hearted support he has received during the year from Mr. Mahomed Hussain Shah and his staff."

*Mirkhan's Gang.*

**Dacoities in North Gujerat.**

Of the five gangs of dacoits who had established a reign of terror in North Gujerat, Baroda State and the Kathiawar Agency, four gangs were broken up by the close of 1922. The most desperate and dangerous gang led by Mirkhan, however, remained to be accounted for finally, though considerable progress had been made in arresting minor members of the gang. The gang was considered so desperate and dangerous that the Baroda Durbar offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the arrest of each member of the gang, and the Special Force continued on dacoit operations during 1923 also. On the 21st February, 1923, Mirkhan committed a daring dacoity at Islamkot in Sind. In the following month he made a daring raid into the Kadi Prant of the Baroda State and committed a dacoity at Chara, seizing *inter alia* service arms and ammunition. It was then decided to equip the Special Force with eight motor cars in two groups, each group being armed with a Lewis gun, so that once the gang was located it would be possible for the police to move rapidly and deal with the gang effectively.

Finally Mirkhan's gang was reported to be in hiding at Basirsing village in the Sihori Hills, and Mr. M. A. O'Gorman (who was the officer in charge of the operations) decided, in consultation with the officials of the Baroda State, to attack the position. Accordingly the combined forces left for the scene of action on the night of the 11th April, and took up pre-arranged positions before dawn. While the search of certain Bhil huts was being carried out Mr. O'Gorman's party was suddenly fired upon from a hill opposite but luckily no one was hit. The actual position of the dacoits having been disclosed a determined attack was launched, and a very steep hill commanding the surrounding area was

occupied. The dacoits were then called upon to surrender but they refused. After a prolonged fusillade the position was finally rushed. Alikhan and Hyderkhan, two leading members of Mirkhan's gang, were shot dead, and the wife of Alikhan, who was with the latter and was actually using a gun, was wounded. Two of the gang managed to escape. The Baroda State Force which had been posted on the other side of the position, encountered other members of the gang. In this encounter one of the Baroda men was wounded and the dacoits made good their escape. A ·500 Express Rifle, one S.B. Martini-Henry, and a muzzle-loading gun were among the booty, together with the greater portion of the service ammunition looted in the Chara dacoity; also ten horses, three camels and Mirkhan's black mare. In addition a number of muzzle-loading guns, swords, cartridges, powder and ball, clothes, ornaments, etc., were recovered from the huts of the Bhils who had been harbouring the dacoits.

The encounter lasted altogether about seven hours and was really the death-blow of the gang's activities. Alikhan, who was shot dead, was the most notorious member of the gang (he was responsible for the brutal murder of two Agency Sowars in the Kuwala Dacoity in 1922), and the gang lost all its transport. Mirkhan however, was still at large, and as no peace could be expected until he was accounted for the pursuit of him and the remnant of his gang was pushed on vigorously. They were eventually located in the Udaipur limits on the 29th June. The combined Forces, under Captain Pearson of the Kotra Military Force and Mr. Judge, encountered the gang at Kundla at about 4 p.m. with the result that Mirkhan was wounded and captured, the other dacoits, Chakkarkhan, Saidu, Kashia and Nura, were shot dead; three women and three children, who were with the gang at the time of the encounter, were also found among the dead; and the eldest daughter of Mirkhan was found wounded. Four other women, including Mirkhan's wife and three children, were found unhurt at the foot of the hill. The booty consisted of four M.H. Rifles belonging to the Baroda Military; one M.H. Carbine belonging to a Palanpur Agency Sowar murdered in 1922 at Kuwala, and several hundred rounds of ammunition. The following day Banaji, *alias* Motising, a notorious dacoit of Palanpur, was found wounded and was also captured.

Thus ended most successfully the operations against Mirkhan and his followers, who had terrorized the country-side in North Gujerat, Baroda State, Cutch, the Palanpur and Mahi Kantha Agencies and Kathiawar. Their operations had also extended to the southern portion of Sind. The annihilation of the gang was achieved by the continuous devotion to duty of all officers and men who took part in the operations which lasted for months, often under the most trying privations, and under severe climatic conditions.

In this connection I would take the opportunity to place on record that, in the course of the prolonged operations against the gang, the British Forces received considerable assistance from some of the adjoining Native States, and specially from the Baroda State.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, Mr. Judge, and Captain Pearson who took the leading part in the operations, and all ranks under them, displayed great courage and dash. Their work in accounting for this formidable gang of free-booters in most difficult country is deserving of the highest praise.

*The Miana Gang.*

By the time Mirkhan's gang had been annihilated another gang, known as the "Miana Gang", came into prominence in Cutch. It was found necessary to take special measures against this gang also, and Mr. Judge was appointed Special Police Officer in charge of the operations against the gang, and, as Cutch was suffering heavily from the depredations of the gang, the Special Force was located there. Mr. Judge was faced with considerable difficulties in the beginning in obtaining information regarding the gang or its whereabouts, but the destruction of Mirkhan's gang had a very sobering effect on the Mianas and eight of them left Cutch almost immediately, crossing over to the other side of the Rann into Kathiawar. Later they moved to the Kadi Prant of the Baroda State and committed a dacoity at Maniari, in which property worth Rs. 22,000 was looted and a camel sowar killed in the encounter that followed. This gang did not, however, return to their "rendezvous" in Cutch or Kathiawar, and they were located while on the move at Beti in the Sanand Mahal of the Ahmedabad District. Information was sent to Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who started off at once with a party of armed Police in motor cars, and met the dacoits at Beti on the 11th October, 1923. The encounter lasted for nearly two hours. Three of the dacoits were shot dead and five others were captured; also arms, ammunition and gold and silver ornaments (the proceeds of the Maniari dacoity) worth about Rs. 5,000. The remainder of the gang who had remaind in Cutch found the place too hot, and sought refuge in the Gir Forest in Kathiawar. There too, however, they were not allowed any breathing space as the Kathiawar Agency Police were on their trail. Mr. H. G. Lang, Superintendent of the Agency Police, eventually succeeded in locating the gang at Kuba, and he proceeded to encounter them on the 12th January, 1924. Mr. Lang got into touch with the gang, and, after some parleying, seven of the gang surrendered with their arms, consisting of nine guns, four swords and a quantity of cartridges, gun-powder, slugs, bullets, percussion caps, etc.

In addition to this success the Agency Police were responsible for the capture of one dacoit in 1923, while six dacoits were killed in encounters with the Kathiawar Agency Police.

By the encounter at Beti, in which eight were accounted for, and the surrender of seven others at Kuba, the Miana gang was completely demoralized, and the final blow was delivered by Mr. Judge to the fugitive members of the gang in an encounter near Wandia in Cutch on the 11th March, 1924, when five more dacoits were captured alive. In these operations Mr. Judge and Mr. O'Gorman displayed organizing ability, resourcefulness and personal courage of a very high order, and

they were ably supported on the other side of the Rann by the Kathiawar Agency Police, working under the Superintendent, Mr. Lang. The prompt disposal of the gang was chiefly due to the systematic pressure exercised from both sides of the Rann.

*(1) Kala Abha of Kanial (Baroda State).*

**Outlaws in the Kaira District.**

This outlaw was one of the principal lieutenants of the outlaw, Namdar, who was shot dead at Manjipura in 1922. Kalya escaped from Manjipura and later formed a gang who committed dacoities at regular intervals. After an attempted dacoity at Manjipura (Nadiad Taluka) on the night of 13th January, 1923, a clue was obtained as to Kalya's whereabouts, and he was followed up by the Police and finally shot dead near Khambhali.

*(2) Alimian Sadakmia of Borsad.*

This man became an outlaw in 1918, after committing the murder, in broad day-light, of Chhanubhai Ravishankar, Pleader of Borsad. Alimia soon joined hands with Babeř Deva, and the cruel, scheming and desperate characters of both these men created a reign of terror in the Borsad Taluka. During the short period of his outlawry Alimia was responsible for not less than 11 murders, singly or in combination with his chief, Baber. In addition to this he had committed a large number of dacoities, cases of incendiarism and extortion. He had only one punishment for Police informers and that was instant death; it was therefore extremely difficult to get any information regarding his whereabouts. After several of his relations had been bound over, and three others were transported for life for abetting a double murder, his wife and sister-in-law voluntarily sought the protection of an influential Patidar and land-holder of Nadiad. The latter's house became afterwards a centre of attraction for the outlaw, and here a small police party, under the command of Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, remained in ambush on the night of 31st October, 1923, and waited for the outlaw to arrive. The plan was successful and Alimia was caught by surprise and overpowered. On him were found a breach-loading gun, 30 rounds of lethal ball cartridges, a large knife and a country pistol. In this manner the brutal career of a most daring, vindictive, and cruel-hearted man was brought to a close. The informer in this case was rewarded with a sum of Rs. 4,000 in addition to rewards from the Baroda and Cambay Durbars,—in all Rs. 5,000.

*(3) Capture of Dola Jaga.*

A reward of Rs. 1,000 was proclaimed by Government for the arrest of this outlaw. During the year Sub-Inspector Vaidya of the Anand Police Station, while encamped with his party in one of the villages of Anand Police Station, received information that this outlaw was in the vicinity of the village. He immediately proceeded in the direction where the outlaw was said to be hiding, and, after an exciting pursuit, captured him alive.

*(4) Arrest of Ahmedali Amir.*

This man was the uncle of Alimia, and in whose company he murdered Chhanubhai, Pleader of Borsad. He absconded with Alimia, and remained at large until found in hiding near Dakore, when he was arrested and eventually sentenced to death. The leading dangerous outlaws, still at large at the close of the year, were :—

(1) Babar Deva,
(2) Dahya Bhula, and
(3) Mahiji Anop.

Of these, Babar Deva and Dahya Bhula were arrested during the current year, the former in the Baroda State on the night of the 17th February and the latter in the Kaira District on the night of the 29th June, 1924. Details of their capture will appear in next year's Report.

*Raver Gang case of the East Khandesh District.*

**Special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.**

A gang of house-breakers had been operating for some years in Raver Taluka and Edlabad Petha of the East Khandesh District, usually committing burglaries in villages situated on the banks of the Tapti. At the beginning of the year Inspector Mate was put in charge of a general investigation, and a case under Section 401, Indian Penal Code, was registered. Eighteen accused were finally arrested and committed to Sessions, the gang consisting of Beldars, Kolis and Mahomedans residing in seven adjacent villages on the River Tapti. Forty-five specific offences against property were traced to the gang, and property worth Rs. 10,000 was attached. The Additional Sessions Judge held that the existence of the gang was established, but convicted only five of the accused.

*Murder at Parle in Supa Petha, Kanara District.*

One Yeshwant Babli, a bad character from the Belgaum District, had been working in the vicinity of Parle and got information that one Indrappa Desai possessed valuable property. One night he visited Indrappa's house and asked for hospitality for the night. He and his companions were given a room to sleep in and a man named Laxuman saw to their comforts. When Laxuman had fallen asleep the party discussed the robbery, and it was decided to murder Laxuman as he slept to prevent him from raising an outcry or giving them away. Next morning Laxuman was found murdered in the outhouse but no property was stolen.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police (Mr. Harischandra) proceeded to the scene of offence and commenced his enquiries. The only facts known were that four strangers had come to the house that night and that Yeshwant Babli (who was known) had been seen in the locality the night before the murder. The movements of the party were cleverly traced through the forests, back to Gunji, and all four were arrested. One of the accused turned King's evidence and Yeshwant was duly hanged, the other two being sentenced to imprisonment.

*Forging a Railway Ticket.*

In this case one F. C. O. Lynn started from Poona to Lucknow with a second class ticket to Kalyan (cost Rs. 6-12-0). At Kalyan he altered the ticket by changing " Kalyan " into " Lucknow " and the fare " 6-12-0 " into " 56-12 ". After Kalyan a Travelling Audit Inspector and a Guard happened to enter the compartment in which Lynn was seated. After some conversation Lynn produced his ticket and showed it to the two men complaining that he had been cheated by the Coaching Clerk at Poona, who, he said, had issued the forged ticket for Rs. 56-12-0. The Audit Inspector gave him a " free travelling excess fare " receipt as far as Lucknow, and Lynn gave his name and address on a visiting card. The forged ticket and the card were taken charge of by the Audit Inspector and submitted to the Head Office along with a report the next day. On enquiry it turned out that Lynn was the person who had forged the ticket, and a hand-writing expert from Simla supported the fact. The case was committed to the Sessions Court at Thana and Lynn was convicted to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. He appealed against this order in the High Court, and the sentence of imprisonment was reduced, but the appeal was dismissed.

*Maliciously false complaint against the Police.*

On the 19th January, 1923, one Gowri Kom Timma, an illiterate coolie woman of the Kanara District, made a petition stating she had been tortured by the Police in the most inhuman manner. The petition was typed and copies distributed broad cast.

Full enquiries were made into the petition which was found to be false and to have been made at the instigation of various wire-pullers, including an Honorary Bench Magistrate, with a view to bringing the local Sub-Inspector into trouble, a previous attempt having failed.

The woman was finally prosecuted and convicted for making a maliciously false complaint; and the Kumta Bench was abolished subsequently.

**Counterfeit coins and, sweating.**

27. During the year under report, 4,882 (2,257 silver and 2,625 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on different Railways showing a monthly average of 406·83 against 466·00 last year (which is the correct figure and not 883·58 as entered in the last year's report).

Of these, 621 (196 silver and 425 nickel) were tendered on the G. I. P. Railway stations, 1,112 (532 silver and 580 nickel) on the B.B. and C.I. Railway and 3,149 (1,529 silver and 1,620 nickel) on the M. and S.M. Railway, as compared with 758, 1,340 and 3,494 respectively in the previous year.

There was an appreciable decrease in passing nickel counterfeit coins this year on all the Railways. Owing to the non-circulation of sovereigns no sweated sovereigns were received during the year on any of the Railways.

In the districts prosecutions were undertaken in two cases during the year for the possession of false coins and implements for manufacturing counterfeit coins. Both ended in conviction.

A case of well-executed forged notes of Rs. 1,000 of the SD/72, Government of India series, came to notice at Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District. Details of the case have been given in case No. 4 in paragraph 26 above. Two hundred forged notes of Rs. 100, of the series, CE/68, CE/75, LD/39, LE/78, OD/50, OD/88, VD/35, VD/55, XD/94, YC/82, ZD/99, RC/75, SD/17, XD/8, YD/15, BE/32, FC/29, VD/81, YD/7, PD/76, PB/64, FC/2, CD/21, LE/2, PD/73, BE/42, RC/2, PD/69, PD/98, PD/89, SD/42, PD/62, CD/23, PD/19, DV/88, SD/22, PD/69, WC/25, YC/82 and DV/88, were notice dduring the year under report as compared with 21 in 1922. Of these PD/19 series were traced to a gang of forgers in Calcutta and DV/88 and VD/88, series were traced to a gang of forgers in Lahore. A large number of notes of these series were seen in circulation in this Presidency.

Twenty-six Rs. 50 forged notes were noticed during the year under review, of which fourteen were genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50.

The number of forged ten rupee-notes that were noticed during the year under report was 178 as compared with 11 in 1922. Of these a large number of notes of the AC/54 series, AC/59 and OC/25 series were traced to a gang of forgers in Calcutta.

Fifty-six Rs. 5 forged notes came to notice as against sixty-four in 1922. Of these twenty-eight notes of the UN/40 series were traced to a gang of forgers at Lahore.

There was one solitary instance of a Rs. 2½ forged note during the year under report.

The number of Re. 1 forged notes that was observed during 1923 was 72 against 5 in 1922. Of these 70 notes were of the O/93 series bearing the same general number, *viz.*, 493311. Enquiries to trace the forgers of this series are proceeding.

As usual most of the forged notes of smaller denominations were tendered at the Railway Booking and Coaching Offices.

**Finger Print Bureau, Presidency proper.**

28. During the greater part of the year under report the strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk and 4 puttawalas. At the end of the year four temporary Sub-Inspectors and 1 permanent clerk were added to the staff of the Bureau. At the beginning of the year, there were on record 121,027 finger impression slips; and during the year 6,274 new slips were received for record as against 6,879 in the previous year making a total of 127,301. Of these 19,011 slips were eliminated in accordance with the rules of the Police Manual leaving a total of 108,290.

Of the 6,274 new finger impression slips received for record, 542 were from the Bombay City, 5,023 from the districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 37 from Sind and 237 from other Presidencies and Native States. The number of slips received from Native States in the Bombay Presidency was 405 as against 159 in 1922. One hundred and ninety-

two finger impression slips were sent for record and 1,169 for search to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Delhi, up to the end of March 1923, when that Bureau was permanently closed owing to retrenchment. Out of the slips sent for search 146 were traced at the Delhi Bureau.

The number of slips received for search was 17,354 as against 17,586 in 1922, showing a decrease of 232 slips. Of the total 1,100 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,478 from Native States, 159 from Agencies and 33 from Basrah and Baghdad.

In 2,308 cases, including 67 from other Presidencies and Provinces and 152 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of the accused or suspected persons were traced as against 2,541 in 1922. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 13·29 as against 14·4 in the previous year.

In 882 cases previous convictions were proved, and enhanced punishments were awarded in 638 cases as against 1,017 and 665 respectively last year. The accused received a lighter punishment in 170 cases, and the same punishment as previously awarded in 74 cases. All the former were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 92 cases, as against 159 in 1922, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

**Finger Print Bureau, Sind.**

The number of finger impression slips received in the Sind Bureau during the year under report was 2,427 as against 2,894 in the previous year, and 5,026 slips were destroyed. The total number of slips on record in the Bureau is now 60,588. Subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1923 numbered 1,030 as against 757 during 1922. The number of slips received for search was 8,646 as against 8,367 in 1922. Of these, 2,099 were traced as against 2,196 in the preceding year. 163 slips of foreigners were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Phillaur, 65 to Allahabad, 48 to Mount Abu, 51 to Nasik, 6 to Calcutta, 4 to Madras, 1 to Shillong, 4 to Hyderabad (Deccan), 8 to Bombay Excise, 1 to Bombay City and 1 to Baghdad.

**Miscellaneous Duties performed.**

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances, and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served 288,845 summons and warrants, extinguished 844 fires, destroyed 91,308 dogs, enquired into 1,338 cases referred to them by the Magistracy and into 18,214 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other Minor Acts, 751 suicides, 5,285 accidents (868 on Railways), and 341 suspicious or sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency proper also apprehended 21 Military deserters,

30. Out of 1,387 cases returned as serious the scenes of 863 or 62·22 against 757 or 54·69 per cent. were visited by Gazetted Police Officers.

**Personal visitation of serious crime.**

The percentage of scenes visited to total serious crime rose :—
from 88·23 to 100·00 in the Bombay Suburban Division.
from 73·88 to 77·85 in the Northern Division.
from 49·85 to 65·19 in the Central Division.
from 58·29 to 68·83 in the Southern Division.
from 43·40 to 49·77 in Sind.
from 25·00 to 25·80 on Railways.

The figures show a general improvement and do not call for detailed comment.

Comparing district results the percentage of scenes visited to the total serious crime stood as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Division | .. Ahmedabad 90; Broach 88·88; Kaira 88·35; Surat 67·74; Panch Mahals 56·00; Thana 50. |
| Central Division | .. Ahmednagar 81·39; Nasik 73·33; Satara 71·18; Poona 67·74; East Khandesh 65·27; West Khandesh 60·52; Sholapur 32·56. |
| Southern Division | .. Dharwar 88·00; Kanara 75·00; Bijapur 66·66; Belgaum 66·26; Kolaba 57·14; Ratnagiri 33·33. |
| Sind | .. Karachi Head Quarters 100·00; Thar and Parkar 75·00; Hyderabad 63·63; Nawabshah 51·06; Sind Railways 50·00; Sukkur 48·64; Larkana 43·70; Karachi District 43·48; Upper Sind Frontier 29·00. |
| Presidency Railways | .. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways 80·00; B. B. & C. I. Railway 21·05. |

The districts which recorded the lowest percentages in the Presidency proper were Sholapur, Ratnagiri and the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observed as follows :—

"The number of scenes to be visited by Gazetted Police Officers was 215 against 223. They were visited in 148 or 69 per cent. cases against 130 or 58 per cent."

"* * * In no case was the scene of offence visited by Mr. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, and the work was left entirely to the Deputy Superintendents of Police. The District is a heavy charge and the District Superintendent of Police's inspection was very thorough. At the same time I consider that the District Superintendent of Police should visit some scenes of really important cases, and thus avail himself of the opportunity of testing the investigating capacity of his subordinates."

I agree with the above; and am now awaiting the orders of Government on my proposals for the introduction of a modified Sub-Divisional Scheme, which, if approved, should admit of practically all serious crimes receiving the personal attention of a Gazetted Officer in future.

31. The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, was 1,059 officers and 21,871 men, compared with 1,059 officers and 21,936 men. The reduction in men was due to various causes, *viz.*, the replacement in Sind of Head Constable and Constable orderlies by puttawalas, the abolition of certain guards in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, the conversion of a Police Station into an outpost, etc.

**Statement D—Strength of Police.**

Temporary police, consisting of 572 officers and men, were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishment" and "Miscellaneous" during the year.

32. The total cost of the police for the financial year 1923-24, inclusive of the scriptory staff, amounted to Rs. 1,25,67,748 against Rs. 1,23,96,449 in 1922-23. On comparing the Divisional figures of cost for 1922-23 with those for 1923-24 it was found that there were some errors in the figures and therefore reports were called for from Superintendents on the subject, with the result that the total cost of the police for the year 1922-23 was found to be Rs. 1,23,96,449 as shown above and not Rs. 1,23,33,604 as shown in last year's report.

**Cost of the police of the Presidency.**

The increase of Rs. 1,71,299 over the previous year's expenditure was mainly due to the re-opening of the Police Training School, with a large number of Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police and candidates from Bombay City. The other items which contributed to the increase were (*i*) the entertainment of additional police in the Kaira District, (*ii*) the filling up of vacancies on a more extensive scale during the year, (*iii*) the grant of increments earned by officers and men during the year, (*iv*) expenditure on dacoit operations in North Gujerat, and (*v*) the grant of compensatory local allowance to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors at certain selected places.

The average cost per policeman increased from Rs. 517-2-7 to Rs. 526-3-6 for the reasons given above. Similar information as regards other Presidencies and Provinces for 1923-24 is not available. The figures of the average annual cost per policeman during 1922-23 are given below :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Burma .. .. .. .. | 621 | 15 | 2 |
| (2) Bengal .. .. .. .. | 594 | 12 | 6 |
| (3) North-West Frontier Province .. .. | 590 | 3 | 9 |
| (4) Madras .. .. .. .. | 565 | 9 | 11 |
| (5) Assam .. .. .. .. | 548 | 0 | 9 |
| (6) Central Provinces .. .. .. | 542 | 1 | 11 |
| (7) Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. | 522 | 11 | 10 |
| (8) Bombay .. .. .. .. | 517 | 2 | 7 |
| (9) Punjab .. .. .. .. | 506 | 3 | 8 |
| (10) United Provinces .. .. .. | 407 | 13 | 1 |

Similar statistics for England, Wales or Scotland are not available. Bombay was comparatively economical in the administration of the Police Department during 1922-23.

**Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.**

33. The proportion of police to area and population, and cognizable crime investigated, was 1 policeman to 5·75 square miles, 2·68 railway miles, 790 persons and 1·64 cognizable crime investigated, against 1 to 5·74 square miles, 2·58 railway miles, 787 persons and 1·70 cognizable crime investigated, in the preceding year. In England and Wales, the proportion is 1 policeman to 1·58 square miles and 834 persons for the year 1923. No similar statistics are available for Scotland.

**Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.**

34. There were 460 Police Stations and 483 Outposts in the Presidency, against 456 Police Stations and 482 Outposts the year before—a net increase of 4 Police Stations and 1 Outpost as the result of the division of certain Police Stations and the conversion of a Police Station into an Outpost. Four hundred and thirty-five Police Stations and 404 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents. The following table shows the number of Police Stations and Outposts that were not visited in each of the Divisions and Sind :—

| | Police Station. | Outpost. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Division .. .. | 4 | 15 |
| Central Division .. .. | 9 | 31 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 4 | 8 |
| Sind .. .. | 7 | 19 |
| Railways .. .. | 1 | 6 |

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway all the Police Stations and Outposts were visited and inspected. On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways 1 Police Station and 6 Outposts remained uninspected owing to the viceregal tour, change in Gazetted Officers, and a strike and lock-out at Matunga.

In the Northern Division four Police Stations and 15 Outposts remained uninspected. Of these, the Panch Mahals District returned the largest number of unvisited Police Stations and Outposts, *viz.*, 3 Police Stations and 10 Outposts. In Thana 1 Police Station and 2 Outposts remained uninspected, and in Kaira only 3 Outposts. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked :—

"The omission to inspect the 3 Police Stations and 10 Outposts by the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is explained by him as under :—

'The remaining 3 Police Stations and 10 Outposts were not visited as my predecessor had only inspected 3 Police Stations, and when the rains were over I did not get sufficient time in which to complete the inspection of the remaining Police Stations and Outposts.'

"The explanation is not satisfactory and I agree with the District Magistrate Mr. Tudor-Owen's comments :

'It is desirable that Police Stations and Outposts should be regularly inspected and something more than a flying visit is desirable so that some check may be kept on men in these isolated places * * *

I have asked Mr. Leverett to see what he can do'."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police while endorsing the District Magistrate's views observes :—

"The work in this respect seems to have been neglected and the reasons advanced in regard to non-inspection by Mr. Leverett are hardly acceptable, considering he was in charge for 8 months of the year and has a Deputy to assist him. But what is required is a properly organized tour."

In the Central Division 9 police stations and 31 outposts remained unvisited. The great majority, *viz.*, 7 police stations and 18 outposts, were of the Poona District. The explanation given by the Superintendent is heavy pressure of work in Poona and the "Mulshi Satyagraha" movement, which necessitated the Deputy Superintendent of Police's stay at Mulshi during part of the inspection season. The latter officer was also engaged in the investigation of two gang cases. Poona is an exceptionally hard-worked charge and the reasons given may be accepted.

In the Southern Division all the police stations and outposts were inspected except in Belgaum and Kanara. In the former, 1 Police station and 5 outposts were left uninspected and in the latter, 3 police stations and 3 outposts. In this connection, the Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked as under :—

"The uninspected places in Belgaum were in the District Superintendent of Police's charge and Mr. Hayter must be held responsible for the omission, as not a single Police Station or Outpost was inspected by him during the period of his office, *viz.*, from 1st January 1923 to 9th May 1923. In Kanara the District Superintendent of Police was suddenly transferred from the District when a programme for complete inspection was laid out, which could not be worked out by his "locum tenens" owing to other urgent work."

"Complete inspection was made in other districts. Mr. Priestley in his heavy charge at Dharwar showed commendable energy over his inspection."

The figures for the Presidency as a whole, when compared with those of last year, show a very marked improvement.

The Commissioner in Sind comments on this subject as under :—

"The inspection of stations and outposts has also received greater attention this year. Only 7 stations and 19 outposts remained uninspected, the percentages of inspections being 93·58 and 85·27. In the Hyderabad District the inspections were exhaustive. The inspections in the Larkana District were insufficient, 5 out of 17 stations being left uninspected. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector General that the Assistant Superintendent should not have omitted the inspection of three stations in his charge. That officer's record of investigations might also have been better."

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

| | Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range. | Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offices of Superintendents of Police, Correspondence Branch.. .. .. | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Offices of Superintendents of Police, Accounts Branch .. | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Offices of Assistant Superintendents of Police. | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters .. .. .. | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| Total .. | 40 | 32 | 72 |

Here again the amount of inspection done was considerably larger than in the previous year.

During the year under report Mr. Griffith visited on inspection and other duties Ahmedabad, Nasik, Belgaum and Sind, and visited Delhi in November last to give evidence before the Royal Commission. I

visited Bombay and Bandra in connection with general inspection and the strike at the Matunga Railway Workshops.

**Statement E—Armament.**

35. During the year one hundred and fifty ·303 rifles were obtained from the Kirkee Arsenal and distributed among the areas affected by dacoit operations. Thirty-seven revolvers were also purchased during the year for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The orders of Government were received sanctioning the purchase of 940 Lee-Enfield ·303 rifles, for the use of the Rifle Squad and the Mounted Police in the Presidency proper, in lieu of M. H. Rifles and carbines. The new weapons were received and distributed after the close of the year. Out of 446 muskets sanctioned during the year 225 were received and supplied to the Kaira District for the use of the additional police, and the balance, received after the close of the year, has been issued to districts.

**Punishments.**

36. Officers and men punished departmentally and judicially numbered 1,945 in 1923, against 1,891 in 1922 an increase of 54. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8·82, against 8·68 in 1922 and 8·39 in 1921. Of the total punishments 1,865 were departmental and 80 judicial against 1,819 departmental and 72 judicial in 1922. The largest number of punishments was returned by the Central Division (650), followed by Sind (544), Northern Division (414), Southern Division (188), Presidency Railways (122) as against (655), (525), (389), (208) and (93) respectively in the year before. The Presidency railways returned the highest percentage of punishments (11·06). The percentages in Sind and the Divisions were; Sind (10·66), Bombay Suburban Division (10·33), Central Division (9·72), Northern Division (8·74) and Southern Division (4·63). Districts returning the highest and lowest percentages of punishments were Surat (14·95) and Ahmedabad (5·46) in the Northern Division: Poona (19·00) and Nasik (1·19) in the Central Division: Kolaba (13·01) and Bijapur (1·67) in the Southern Division: Sind Railways (31·72) and Nawabshah (1·81) in Sind. The figures call for no special comment.

**Rewards.**

37. The total rewards by promotion, good service tickets, and money grants, dropped from 9,119 in 1922 to 8,858 in 1923.

Special promotion was given as a reward in 20 cases against 8 in 1922. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the total strength declined from 41·88 in 1922 to 40·18 in 1923. The decrease in the number of rewards was confined to the Central and Southern Divisions. The Bombay Suburban Division, Northern Division, Sind and the Railways recorded increases.

The districts responsible for the largest decrease in the number of rewards were Belgaum (400), Broach (166), Nawabshah (152) and East Khandesh (130).

On the other hand the total amount spent on money rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 40,601 against Rs. 38,916 in 1922.

Orders and titles were conferred on the following officers :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *C. S. I.* | .. | F. C. Griffith Esq., O.B.E., Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency. |
| *O. B. E.* | .. | Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. |
| *M. B. E.* | .. | Rao Saheb R. B. Rajadhyaksha, Office Superintendent to the Inspector General of Police. |
| *Khan Bahadur* | .. | Khan Saheb S. D. Variawa, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police. |
| | | Khan Saheb Shaikh Ismail Karim, Deputy Superintendent of Police. |
| *Rao Bahadur* | .. | Rao Saheb Malaya Ganpat, Deputy Superintendent of Police. |
| *Khan Saheb* | .. | Sub-Inspector Saiyed Amin Ibrahim (now Chief Police Officer, Sangli State). |
| *Rao Saheb* | .. | Inspector Mohanlal Popatbhai. |
| | | Inspector V. K. Hodlur. |

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Mr. D. Healy | .. District Superintendent of Police. |
| (2) | Mr. J. C. Curry | .. District Superintendent of Police. |
| (3) | Mr. H.M. Haslehust, M.B.E. | District Superintendent of Police. |
| (4) | Mr. M. A. O'Gorman | .. District Superintendent of Police. |
| (5) | Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Vasvani. | Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police. |
| (6) | Mr. Kalekhan Hamidkhan. | Head Constable II grade and acting Sub-Inspector of Police, Kaira District. |
| (7) | Sundarsing Kalusing | .. Armed Jamadar, Kaira District. |
| (8) | Wahidbux Allahjiwayo | .. Constable, Sukkur District. |

**Education.**

38. Out of a total strength of 921 officers and 21,121 men the number of literate officers and men was 906 and 12,058 respectively, against 918 and 11,919 in 1922. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength stood at 58·81 against 58·96 in 1922 and 58·33 in 1921. The slight difference calls for no comment.

I am glad to report that Government sanctioned during the year the opening of four primary schools for the children of policemen in the Head Quarters Lines of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Thana and Ratnagiri Districts; these were actually opened later. Such schools serve many useful purposes, *e.g.*, providing a better and more intelligent class of recruit for the Police, encouraging the spread of education among the men, etc. They are a valuable asset, both to the Department and to the public generally, at any Head Quarters where a sufficiently large number of children exist to justify a separate school being opened. They not only relieve congestion at other schools, but directly stimulate recruiting for the Force, both among parents and boys.

**Resignations.**

39. Resignations show a gratifying drop as shown below :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 955 |
| 1920 | | .. | .. | .. | 864 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 654 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 727 |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 541 |

The highest number of resignations is from Ahmedabad (92), followed by Poona (44), and the lowest from Ahmednagar (1), Bijapur (1) and Kanara (1). This indicates clearly that at expensive places, or where there are industrial centres where better prospects of lucrative employment exist, or where work is heavy, resignations are far more frequent and men more difficult to retain. Although this year the figures are the best for the past 5 years the wastage that still goes on is very considerable.

**Vacancies and Recruiting.**

40. Vacancies dropped from 1,114 (1,157 in the Presidency proper, less an excess of 43 in the Sind strength) in 1922 to 775 (716 in the Presidency proper and 59 in Sind) during the year. The fall is due partly to fewer resignations, partly to the removal of restrictions against recruiting and partly, in Sind, to the absorption of the excess strength in vacancies.

The largest numbers of vacancies were in Surat (113), Thana (73), Broach (68), Ahmedabad (67) and Nasik (63). The first three districts were prominent last year also. Despite better rates of pay and allowances, and the slump in the labour market, the problem of recruitment in certain parts of Gujerat—especially in the unarmed branch—continues unsolved. Mr. Griffith discussed the Gujerat problem in detail in last year's report. As regards Nasik the Force there is now up to strength again.

In the Thana District the recruiting difficulty was due to the proximity of Bombay City.

There were 1,868 enlistments during the year against 870 in 1922. The rise was mainly due to the removal of restrictions against recruitment referred to above.

In 1923 the number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, was 1,854 : of these 615, or a percentage of 33·17 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity against 1,045, or a percentage of 39·31 in 1922. The number who retired in 1922 however was abnormal, owing to the Retrenchment Schemes. But this year also the number of retirements is markedly high as compared with a few years ago ; and I am afraid they point to the conclusion that Police Service is not as popular as it used to be, owing to economic causes and to more exacting and worrying conditions of life.

**Health.**

41. Statistics relative to the health of the Force show as usual that there was improvement in certain districts and deterioration in others, the former being larger (17) than the latter (14). The highest percentages of sickness were

Kanara (208·0), Nasik (145·28), Bijapur (136·45), Kolaba (130·97) and Ratnagiri (128·86). Curiously enough Nasik appears in the list this year, the other four being consistently unhealthy districts. The number of deaths dropped from 238 in 1922 to 216 in 1923.

**Escapes and Recaptures.**

42. One hundred and thirty-two persons escaped from custody during the year under report—20 from jails and lock-ups, 107 from the custody of the police, and 5 from the custody of the Village Police, against a total of 142 in the previous year. 95 persons were recaptured giving a percentage of 71·97, as against 79·57 in the year before.

**Supply.**

43. A sum of Rs. 1,39,800 in round figures was expended during the financial year 1923-24 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency proper, against 1,55,000 the year before. The decrease in expenditure was due to economy forced on the Department as the result of financial stringency. The grant sanctioned for clothing, etc., for the year 1924-25, however, is considerably in excess of that sanctioned last year, due mainly to the increase in the capitation grant from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per unit. The Department will now be able to make up some of the leeway of the past 3 years.

**Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops.**

**Supplementary statement No. II.**

44. There were four hundred and three shops licensed to deal in arms in 1923, against 366 in 1922. Of the former 289 were inspected by gazetted police officers, compared with 259 in the previous year. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms rose from 31,682 in 1922 to 35,156 in 1923. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of licenses was 30 of which 17 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 910. In the previous year the total number of such cases was 49 with convictions in 38 cases, whilst the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 4,055.

**The work of the Prosecuting Staff.**

45. The number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors totalled 4,760 against 5,759 in 1922. Three thousand five hundred and one ended in conviction against 3,942 the year before, a percentage of 73·55, as against 68·45 in 1922. The improvement was shared by all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways, except the Northern Division and Central Division where the percentage dropped from 78·4 to 70·53 in the Northern Division and from 81·08 to 79·18 in the Central Division.

In the Presidency proper, out of a total strength of 57 Police Prosecutors, 53 were qualified officers whilst the remaining four were experienced officers from the Department. The pay and prospects of these officers have been improved recently and it is hoped that these will prove sufficiently attractive to secure candidates of good calibre for the Department.

Head Constables conducted 6,407 cases against 6,147 in 1922, and convictions were obtained in 4,770 cases or 74·44 per cent. against 4,712

cases or 76·65 per cent. in 1922. Considering the fact that these officers are not properly qualified the results obtained by them are good.

**Drill.**

46. The general standard of drill throughout the Presidency proper and Sind continued good in the Armed Branch and fair in the Unarmed Branch.

**Musketry.**

47. Musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all districts and on the Railways in the Presidency proper during the year. It was again found that the musketry returns of certain districts were not above suspicion, and test practices of selected men from the districts suspected, held under the personal supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, confirmed this. I was therefore again forced to abandon my review on the whole musketry shooting and to suspend the distribution of rewards for the year under report. The present rules on the subject call for amendment and new rules are required for the ·303 Lee Enfield Rifle now issued.

The revision of the rules has, therefore, been taken up and when complete will be referred to Government for sanction.

In Sind the number of marksmen rose from 782 in 1922 to 1,539 in 1923. All districts recorded increases, the rise most marked being Karachi Head Quarters (269), followed by Larkana (255), Hyderabad (235), Sukkur (234) and Upper Sind Frontier (225). The remarks made in the Sind report in this connection are as follows :—

"The musketry results show a most remarkable improvement as compared with those of 1922. Though there was a decrease in the percentage of marksmen to the number who completed the course in the Rifle Squad and M. H. Carbines, mainly owing to the raising of the standard of marksmanship, yet the number of marksmen among men armed with the smooth bore musket has nearly trebled and rose from 463 in 1922 to 1,180 in 1923. It would seem that one of the main reasons for this increase is the lowering of the standard of marksmanship from 70 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the highest possible score. The largest increase occurred in Karachi, and the District Superintendent of Police states that the reason for the improvement lies in the fact that the arms were examined by the Chief Civil Master Armourer for the first time in 1922. He found most of the breech blocks not fitting, and showed the Police Armourer how to keep the muskets in order."

The increase in the number of marksmen in Sind—practically double that of last year—is certainly remarkable.

Of the 587 Executive Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Presidency proper, 544 completed the course as against 507 in 1922 ; 130 qualified as marksmen against 126 in 1922 and 80 in 1921.

A sum of Rs. 200 was distributed in the Presidency amongst the best shots in the revolver shooting. The first prize of Rs. 35 was awarded to Sub-Inspector Maheshwarsing Gokulsing of the Kaira District, who scored 114 out of a possible 120.

In Sind the first prizes for the best shooting in the Rifle Squads (Foot and Mounted) were secured by the Larkana District. The first prize for the ordinary Foot Police was won by the Upper Sind Frontier District whilst that for the ordinary Mounted Police went to the Hyderabad District.

48. A total allotment of Rs. 7,19,300 was sanctioned for Police Major Works in the Presidency proper against Rs. 7,16,000 in 1922. This amount was inclusive of the allotments for 14 new Major Works to be started during the year. Four of these new works, for which allotments amounting to Rs. 1,02,400 had been sanctioned, were, however, not started owing to delay in the preparation of plans and estimates or to difficulty in securing sites.

**Buildings.**

The grant sanctioned for "Minor Works" during the year was the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,40,000. The grant for "Petty construction and repairs" stood at Rs. 50,000 as last year.

In Sind Rs. 1,91,200 were sanctioned for Police Major Works and Rs. 80,000 for "Minor Works" during the year.

In reports of previous years the urgent need for better housing accommodation and lines for the police has been repeatedly emphasized. The orders of Government calling for a complete housing programme which would provide quarters for practically all police officers, both gazetted and non-gazetted, within a period of 5 years or so, were welcomed with a feeling of deep satisfaction throughout the Department. But it was found that such a programme would cost roughly Rs. 1,25,00,000 for the Presidency proper alone; and that, if this programme were enforced within a period of 5 years or so, it would be necessary to finance it from loans. As the construction of projects from loans would saddle the Department with a heavy and increasing burden of debt on account of interest and sinking fund charges, with the consequent result that present and future urgent reforms would probably be held up for want of funds, the programme has reluctantly been held in abeyance for the present. Government are well aware that the general health and well-being of the Force, their general efficiency and discipline, as well as mobility for action in sudden emergencies, all depend very largely on the provision of concentrated and healthy quarters, and it is sincerely to be hoped that grants for police works will continue to be sanctioned as liberally as possible from current revenues in future.

49. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 540 cases in 1923 against 419 in the previous year. In all 421 village policemen were rewarded, 85 by grant of good service tickets, 9 by grant of swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 5,116. The title of Rao Saheb was also conferred on the Police Patel of Bhaila for conspicuous assistance rendered in connection with dacoities and in the arrest of dacoits. On the other hand 319 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 265 in the year before. Of the former, 297 were punished departmentally and 60, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, of whom 20 were convicted. In this connection, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes:—

**Village Police.**

"Complaints continue to be made about the inefficiency of the Village Police establishments, and are usually coupled with suggestions by Police officers that those established should be organized as a part of the regular police. The Commissioner

regards this as an impossible and unworkable proposal. There is no doubt that the usefulness of the village agency has decreased, especially in places where they have become purely stipendiary servants remunerated only in cash. But the complaints are exaggerated and the degree of assistance which can be won from the Village Police will in practice depend much on the tact and judgment and discretion of the investigating officer. Mr. Zia-ud-din, District Superintendent of Police in Broach, has shown how an officer who gets into real touch with village life and village conditions will be able to secure the co-operation of the village community as a whole in the prevention of crime."

When commenting on the views expressed by the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate, Kanara, in regard to the control of the police over the Village Police, the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"Last year, the District Magistrate was asked to consult the District Superintendent of Police in appointments of stipendiary Patils. This is sufficient."

If this latter procedure is followed in all Districts where stipendiary Patils are appointed there is reason to hope that an improvement in the co-operation between the District Police and Village Police would ensue.

As stated last year the duty of serving summons under sections 68 and 160, Criminal Procedure Code, was entrusted to the Village Police in the districts of Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Belgaum as an experimental measure. The local officers consulted reported that the system was in vogue for too short a time to enable them to express a definite opinion as to its success or not. The question whether the system should be extended to other selected districts is under consideration.

**Incidents of note.**

50. His Excellency the Viceroy passed through the Bombay Presidency on 22nd and 23rd November 1923 en route from Delhi to Hyderabad Deccan. Owing to breaches on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway he travelled through the Presidency again on his journey from Madras to Nagpur on 12th and 13th December 1923.

The following is a list of the strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency proper and in Sind :—

| Date. | District. | How settled. |
|---|---|---|
| | INDUSTRIAL STRIKES. | |
| 1st April, 1923, to 8th June, 1923. | *Ahmedabad.* .... | On the 1st April, 1923, the operatives of 52 mills, numbering 42,831 struck work. On the 3rd idem, two more mills were closed, swelling the number of strikers to 43,113. The cause of the strike was the 20 per cent. reduction proposed by the Millowners in the wages of the operatives. Millhands left Ahmedabad for their native places in large numbers daily. After prolonged discussions between the Millowners and strikers the general strike terminated in the beginning of June, 1923, the owners having decided to reduce the wages by 15½ instead of 20 per cent. as originally proposed by them. |

| Date. | District. | How settled. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Ahmedabad.* | |
| January to December, 1923. | .... | In addition to the general strike petty strikes lasting for a day or two occurred in almost all the mills. They were settled more or less amicably between the employers and the mill-hands. |
| | *Broach.* | |
| 13th March, 1923, to 19th March, 1923. | Whittle Mill No. 3. | Three hundred and seventy-seven men in the weavers' department struck work. Sixteen of the ring-leaders were paid off and discharged. The remaining men resumed work unconditionally on 20th March 1923. |
| 2nd July, 1923, to 7th August, 1923. | Saraswati Mill .. | Seven hundred and eight men went on strike on account of the proposed reduction in their wages. The strikers resumed work when the Manager agreed to cut down the proposed reduction in wages from 15 to 12½ per cent. |
| 10th July, 1923, to 19th August, 1923. | Fine Counts Mills.. | Six hundred and twenty men of this mill joined their brethren of the Saraswati Mill on 10th July 1923, on account of the proposed reduction in their wages. They resumed work when they were given a promise that their wages would be reduced by 12½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent. as originally proposed. |
| | *Bombay Suburban District.* | |
| 17th July, 1923, to 23rd July, 1923. | Hattersley Mill, Ghatkopar. | Four hundred and forty-eight men went on strike owing to the introduction of piece work in place of daily wages. They commenced to resume work in batches from the 19th July. |
| | *Poona.* | |
| 29th January, 1923, to 12th February, 1923. | Rajabahadur Motilal Mill. | About 1,000 men went on strike on account of a proposed reduction in their high prices allowance and the discontinuance of a bonus. They resumed work when promised the grant of a bonus. |
| | STRIKES ON RAILWAYS. | |
| 30th April, 1923, to 5th May, 1923. | Hamals at the Carnac Bunder, Bombay, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. | Three hundred and twenty-five Hamals went on strike demanding increase in wages, but resumed work unconditionally. |
| 23rd May, 1923, to 26th May, 1923. | Firemen in the Loco Running Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at the Bandra Station. | Fifty-six men went on strike owing to reduction in the strength of Firemen. Twenty-eight men resumed work unconditionally, four were dismissed, and the rest resigned. |

| Date. | District. | How settled. |
|---|---|---|
| | MISCELLANEOUS STRIKES. | |
| | *Dohad Town.* | |
| 23rd April, 1923. to 26th April, 1923. | Municipal Bhangis | Fifty Bhangis went on strike on account of ill-treatment at the hands of the Sanitary Inspector. They resumed work unconditionally. |
| | *Dhulia.* | |
| 20th March, 1923, to 1st April, 1923. | Municipal Bhangis | Went on strike for increased wages, but resumed work unconditionally. |
| | *Dharwar.* | |
| 28th March, 1923, to 29th March, 1923. | Cartmen of Gadag | Went on strike owing to an increase in the wheel tax. They resumed work when they were assured that the tax would be reduced. |
| | *Sind.* | |
| 16th April, 1923 .. | Karachi Head-quarters. | About 2,000 contract coolies of exporting firms of Karachi struck work for an increase in loading rates. They returned to work unconditionally after 10 days, and no increase was given. |
| 30th April, 1923 .. | Do. | One hundred men of the Sind Flour Mills struck work for a bonus, increased wages, a sixty hour week and an eleven hour day, leave on full pay as accumulated, medical leave, and pay on weekly holidays. The strike ended on 8th May 1923, with the paying off of the strikers. |
| 25th May, 1923 .. | Do. | One hundred and eighty coolies of exporting firms of Karachi struck work for an increase of annas four in the sack sewing charges. The strike ended on the same day and the increase was granted. |
| 21st August, 1923.. | Sind Railways .. | Ninety-one Railway employees of the Carriage and Wagon Department at Kotri struck work owing to the high handedness of the Head Train Examiner. Six returned to work the next day and the places of the rest were filled up by new hands. |

**Working of the Police Training School.**

51. In 1922, the Police Training School was closed as a measure of economy. It was partially reopened on the 15th January, 1923, with Mr. I. C. Boyd as Principal, for the training of Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.

The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School when opened :—

(1) Mr. A. E. Caffin.

(2) Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton.

(3) Mr. J. E. V. Mason.
(4) Mr. J. Hobson.
(5) Captain L. S. Rusby.
(6) Captain A. H. Gearing.

Later, in the months of June and August, the undermentioned officers joined the School:—

(1) Captain H. P. O' Sullivan.
(2) Captain H. R. Playfair.
(3) Mr. R. R. Gharekhan.
(4) Captain C. H. de V. Moss.
(5) Mr. J. S. Bharucha.
(6) Mr. N. M. Kamte.
(7) Mr. U. H. Rana.
(8) Mr. A. W. Pryde.

Of these Mr. Gharekhan was suspended from 3rd October, 1923, and dismissed on 15th December, 1923, for giving a false declaration of age.

A third batch of Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School in October and November, 1923, consisting of the following officers:—

(1) Captain D. F. P. Reid.
(2) Captain R. C. Rodger.
(3) Captain P. B. Wilkins.
(4) Captain A. J. W. Sanson.
(5) Mr. C. H. Reynolds.

Probationers who passed both the Lower and Higher Standard examinations during the year were Messrs. Caffin, Maxwell-Gumbleton and Hobson; and those who passed only the Lower Standard were Captains Rusby, O'Sullivan, Playfair, Moss and Messrs. Mason and Kamte.

The following officers left the School in the months of November and December (owing to the accommodation at Nasik being insufficient) and joined the districts named below to complete their probationary course:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Caffin | .. .. | .. Ahmednagar. |
| Mr. Maxwell-Gumbleton | .. | .. East Khandesh. |
| Mr. Mason | .. .. | .. Belgaum. |
| Mr. Hobson | .. .. | .. Ahmednagar. |

Though the School was originally reopened for the training of Probationers 11 students from the Bombay City Police were admitted on 5th March, 1923. They were examined in November, 1923, and all passed, except one who reverted to Head Constable. After a further course of practical instruction they returned to Bombay City on the 24th December, 1923.

The conduct of all the Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police and students was excellent throughout the year.

An important change was made during the year in the Rules regulating the admission of candidates to the Police Training School and their course of training. According to the revised rules candidates are now admitted in three batches, one every six months, instead of the total number joining for the full course once every 18 months. The main advantage hoped for from this arrangement is that the healthy traditions built up at the School may be passed on to successive batches of students without a break.

**Administrative and other changes.**

52. The Police Training School was reopened, as explained in paragraph 51 above. The rate of pay of Sub-Inspectors in the lowest grade was revised from 75—10/3—145 to 75—5—145 with effect from 1st March, 1923. But in my opinion this does not go nearly far enough; and I consider that the pay both of the Inspector and Sub-Inspector should be improved if efficiency and honesty is to be insisted on in these grades. The only other change of importance sanctioned during the year was the reconstitution of the mounted police in the Surat District and the strengthening of the Panch Mahals Mounted Force by 5 units.

**Miscellaneous.**

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 10,850 was afforded to 271 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for Constabulary". During the year under report donations to the extent of Rs. 1,035 were also sanctioned to five European subordinate officers, to cover expenses in connection with illness, from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness". The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway continued to prosper. A similar organization was established during the year in the Panch Mahals and Dharwar districts.

During the year 671 officers and men from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and 150 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. I am endeavouring to impress on the Force generally the advisability and advantages of joining one or other of these systems for making some provision for their dependants.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts was 336, against 416 in 1922.

**Needs of the Department.**

54. The urgent outstanding needs of the Department were:—

(1) The establishment of a Detective Training College.

(2) The Reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department.

(3) The introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme.

(4) The formation of Police Armed Reserves at certain centres.

(5) The division into two charges of the Districts of (*a*) Ahmedabad and (*b*) Poona.

(6) The reconstitution of the mounted police in the districts where they have not yet been re-employed.

In 1923 it was only found possible to sanction the reconstitution of the mounted police in the Surat District, and to strengthen the mounted police force of the Panch Mahals District by 5 units.

As regards the first two items Government are well aware of their urgency. In this connection I would invite attention to the general remarks contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 13 (*supra*).

With regard to the introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme I have recently submitted to Government reports for all the districts in the Presidency proper, and Sind. It is hoped the Scheme will be given effect to in the near future.

**Salient features.**

55. The most gratifying success of the year was the rounding up and destruction of the two dangerous and marauding gangs, "Mianas" and Mirkhan's gang, in the North, and the sustained success of the Police in Gujerat in laying by the heels the leading outlaws of the Kaira and other Districts who had been at large for years. The officers and men concerned in these operations are deserving of the highest praise.

Another pleasing feature is that the very marked decrease in reported cognizable crime noticed last year has been maintained this year also. The only point which is somewhat disquieting is the rise in the number of robberies which, I am afraid, must be chiefly attributed to the abolition of the system of road and village patrols. In this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

"The cry for village patrols is increasing, and they certainly enable the Police to keep in touch with bad characters and to improve the work of the village Police."

Another feature of the year—although the Police are primarily not concerned—is the continuous and pronounced rise in non-cognizable crime.

On the whole the year has been a successful one from the Police point of view, conditions, both economic and political, being generally more favourable. The Non-Co-operation Movement was on the decline and the Police were consequently afforded relief from the effects of political tension. In this connection the District Magistrate, Surat's, remarks are of general interest:—

"The people are gradually becoming disillusioned, in so far as they ever really had any illusions, about the non-co-operation policy, but the general feeling of hostility or antipathy to Government and everything connected with Government remains. Considering the unending stream of vilification and unsympathetic criticism poured out week by week by the local press, it is surprising that the feeling is not stronger. Fortunately the people have the results of their own observation and experience to go on, and are not solely dependent on the press for their knowledge of political matters."

These remarks hold true as regards the attitude of the public towards the Police in several Districts, though there has been considerable improvement over the conditions obtaining in 1921 and 1922.

With regard to the work performed by the Department during the year the Commissioners make the following comments :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"The whole of the police establishment in the Division and that of Kaira and Ahmedabad in particular had a very strenuous time, and the way in which they have all responded to the incessant call of public duty under prolonged and intense strain reflects very great credit on all concerned and indicates a high degree of efficiency. * * *

"The Police officers and men of the Division have on the whole done excellent work in 1923 and there is hardly a district which cannot point to some extraordinarily useful performance in suppression and prevention of crime."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The year on the whole was one of successful administration. No doubt the task of the police was rendered comparatively easy owing to the year being an uneventful one and crime being at a low ebb. But there are factors which tend to render the task of the Police more difficult. The first is the retrenchment which has thrown additional work on the existing force. The second is the unsympathetic attitude of the public towards members of the police force. * * *

"As matters stand, however, the task of the police is by no means an easy one and they have to be thanked for a year of successful administration."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The Police force of the Division continued to discharge its heavy duties efficiently and the District Superintendents deserve credit for the good results achieved."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"Having regard to the difficulties above indicated (shortage in strength due to retrenchments) the Commissioner thinks that the results of the working of the year are on the whole satisfactory. But it must not be overlooked that these results were obtained under conditions that might have been less favourable. The comparative absence of political agitation, the favourable agricultural conditions, the low prices of staple food grains, and the high demand for labour, were all factors that tended to reduce criminalty. In their combined absence, a much severer test would have been imposed on the reduced force of the Province."

During the year the Police fully maintained their reputation for loyalty and efficiency, and deserve great credit for a year's excellent work.

**Concluding remarks.**

56. During the year two officers of the Imperial Service retired on proportionate pension and six were on leave preparatory to retirement. As noted last year a large number of young officers were officiating as District Superintendents of Police (12) while a large number of the Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police under training were in excess of requirements. The desirability of dealing with the question of over-recruitment has been reported to Government. For some years to come districts and subdivisions will, to a considerable extent, be in charge of officers who have not had sufficient experience or training ; but I am glad to say that, so far, despite their lack of experience, all these young officers have succeeded in keeping their charges in good order.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Among District Superintendents of Police—

Mr. F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E., Superintendent of Police, Karachi Head-quarters.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah, District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police—

Mr. Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi Head-quarters.

During the year I was in charge of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and only officiated as Inspector General for six weeks, but I feel that I ought to bring to notice the work of the following officers.

Among Superintendents of Police—

Mr. D. Healy, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, from 1st January, 1923 to 12th July, 1923.

Mr. W. B. Manley, District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Superintendent fo Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. H. S. Needham, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. J. R. Jacob, Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, Special Police Officer, Dacoit Operations from 8th April, 1923, to 11th July, 1923, and District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, from 13th July, 1923, to the end of the year.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police—

Khan Bahadur S. D. Variawa, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. G. J. Rege, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Kokje, O.B.E., Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

The Ranges continued to be efficiently administered by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Mr. K. C. Rushton, Mr. C. S. Marston, Mr. J. B. Jenkins, and Mr. G. S. Wilson.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Officiating Inspector General of Police.

# STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE BY DISTRICTS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF COGNIZABLE CRIME, ETC., DURING 1923.

*Statement showing incidence by Districts per 1,000 of the population of Cognizable Crime, etc., during 1923.*

| District. | Cognizable crime reported during 1923. Total Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V). | Murders reported during 1923. | Attempts at murder and culpable homicide. | Dacoity. | Robbery. | House-breaking with intent to commit an offence. | Thefts including cattle thefts. | Cases of receiving stolen property. | Total serious crime. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Bombay Suburban District.. | 4·998 | 0·026 | .... | 0·019 | 0·124 | 1·216 | 2·283 | 0·078 | 3·749 | |
| Total, Bombay Suburban Division .. .. | 4·998 | 0·026 | .... | 0·019 | 0·124 | 1·216 | 2·283 | 0·078 | 3·749 | |
| 2. Ahmedabad .. .. | 1·502 | 0·022 | 0·015 | 0·017 | 0·047 | 0·327 | 0·404 | 0·026 | 0·922 | |
| 3. Broach .. .. | 1·101 | 0·022 | 0·012 | 0·003 | 0·025 | 0·360 | 0·198 | 0·006 | 0·630 | |
| 4. Kaira .. .. | 1·398 | 0·047 | 0·015 | 0·047 | 0·087 | 0·329 | 0·334 | 0·021 | 0·883 | |
| 5. Panch Mahals .. .. | 1·315 | 0·021 | 0·021 | 0·018 | 0·040 | 0·458 | 0·373 | 0·040 | 0·973 | |
| 6. Surat .. .. | 0·840 | 0·010 | 0·025 | .... | 0·005 | 0·208 | 0·249 | 0·022 | 0·581 | |
| 7. Thana .. .. | 1·377 | 0·019 | 0·010 | 0·028 | 0·072 | 0·422 | 0·447 | 0·028 | 1·030 | |
| Total, Northern Division .. | 1·285 | 0·024 | 0·016 | 0·021 | 0·050 | 0·352 | 0·365 | 0·025 | 0·856 | |
| 8. Ahmednagar .. .. | 1·108 | 0·023 | 0·004 | 0·025 | 0·064 | 0·330 | 0·405 | 0·019 | 0·873 | |
| 9. East Khandesh .. .. | 1·015 | 0·019 | 0·004 | 0·024 | 0·045 | 0·290 | 0·369 | 0·026 | 0·779 | |
| 10. West Khandesh .. | 0·821 | 0·014 | 0·004 | 0·021 | 0·049 | 0·257 | 0·269 | 0·021 | 0·638 | |
| 11. Nasik .. .. | 1·486 | 0·016 | 0·003 | 0·016 | 0·074 | 0·560 | 0·514 | 0·039 | 1·226 | |
| 12. Poona .. .. | 2·538 | 0·028 | 0·008 | 0·016 | 0·052 | 0·728 | 1·102 | 0·023 | 1·961 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Satára .. | 1·416 | 0·026 | 0·009 | 0·014 | 0·064 | 0·348 | 0·481 | 0·028 | 0·973 |
| 14. Sholapur .. | 0·952 | 0·029 | 0·006 | 0·016 | 0·052 | 0·245 | 0·376 | 0·024 | 0·750 |
| Total, Central Division .. | 1·384 | 0·022 | 0·006 | 0·019 | 0·057 | 0·406 | 0·524 | 0·026 | 1·063 |
| 15. Belgaum .. .. | 0·981 | 0·045 | 0·010 | 0·027 | 0·041 | 0·309 | 0·290 | 0·006 | 0·731 |
| 16. Bijapur .. .. | 1·080 | 0·028 | 0·006 | 0·021 | 0·038 | 0·336 | 0·298 | 0·026 | 0·756 |
| 17. Dharwar .. .. | 1·341 | 0·028 | 0·008 | 0·011 | 0·057 | 0·415 | 0·453 | 0·034 | 1·010 |
| 18. Kanara .. .. | 0·948 | 0·014 | .... | 0·004 | 0·052 | 0·242 | 0·435 | 0·007 | 0·756 |
| 19. Kolaba .. .. | 0·985 | 0·008 | 0·010 | 0·003 | 0·010 | 0·204 | 0·410 | 0·012 | 0·660 |
| 20. Ratnagiri .. .. | 0·313 | 0·006 | 0·003 | 0·001 | 0·008 | 0·058 | 0·155 | 0·0008 | 0·234 |
| Total, Southern Division .. | 0·914 | 0·023 | 0·006 | 0·012 | 0·034 | 0·259 | 0·320 | 0·015 | 0·671 |
| Total, Presidency proper including Railways .. | 1·401 | 0·023 | 0·009 | 0·017 | 0·049 | 0·361 | 0·567 | 0·025 | 1·055 |
| 21. Karachi Head Quarters .. .. | 9·705 | 0·032 | 0·032 | 0·013 | 0·119 | 0·203 | 0·425 | 0·207 | 6·699 |
| 22. Karachi District .. | 3·127 | 0·027 | 0·015 | 0·012 | 0·046 | 0·639 | 1·177 | 0·092 | 2·610 |
| 23. Hyderabad .. | 3·501 | 0·057 | 0·036 | 0·005 | 0·038 | 1·028 | 1·332 | 0·179 | 2·678 |
| 24. Sukkur .. | 3·676 | 0·076 | 0·045 | 0·003 | 0·035 | 1·214 | 1·211 | 0·274 | 2·861 |
| 25. Larkana .. | 3·167 | 0·083 | 0·040 | 0·011 | 0·048 | 1·107 | 0·856 | 0·155 | 2·302 |
| 26. Thar and Parkar .. | 1·526 | 0·017 | 0·017 | 0·002 | 0·002 | 0·307 | 0·789 | 0·237 | 1·372 |
| 27. Upper Sind Frontier .. | 2·048 | 0·128 | 0·137 | .... | 0·049 | 0·482 | 0·743 | 0·066 | 1·608 |
| 28. Nawabshah .. | 2·782 | 0·057 | 0·016 | 0·004 | 0·038 | 0·781 | 1·170 | 0·179 | 2·247 |
| Total, Sind including Sind Railways .. .. | 3·592 | 0·061 | 0·039 | 0·006 | 0·043 | 0·956 | 1·480 | 0·103 | 2·753 |
| Total for Presidency and including Railways Sind .. | 1·797 | 0·030 | 0·014 | 0·015 | 0·048 | 0·469 | 0·733 | 0·050 | 1·362 |

No. P-253-H of 1924.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 13th May 1924.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1923. Copies have been sent to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

2. Mr. Turner held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General for Sind during the major portion of the year, having taken it over on the 7th March from Mr. W. R. G. Smith, who relieved Mr. Ommanney temporarily on the 1st March. As regards the district charges, Larkana and Thar Parkar were fortunate in having no changes of Superintendent during the year. The Sind C. I. D. also continued throughout the year to be in charge of the same officer. In the case of all other charges one or more changes occurred.

Reported crime.

3. The number of cognizable reported offences fell from 12,661 to 12,171. A decade ago the average for the preceding three years was 12,612. It is difficult to draw any deductions from the respective figures of the several districts as to the general movement of crime, whether upwards or downwards. The common opinion among both police officers and District Magistrates, an opinion that is shared by both Mr. Turner and Mr. Ommanney, is that crime in the rural areas has, generally speaking, increased. This is what might be expected, in the apparent absence of any general counteracting factor, from the great reduction in the police force, accompanied by the closure of stations and outposts, that took place midway in 1922. At the same time it was to be expected that this increase would be obscured, even to the point of being transformed into an apparent decrease, by the higher proportion of offences which would go unreported owing to the curtailment of the facilities offered to the public of making complaints to the police. In Hyderabad, where there was the greatest falling off (479) in reported crime, the expected seems to have taken place, for the decrease is comparatively slight only in the case of the more serious offences and large in the case of minor offences. The same tendency is observable from the figures of the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. In Thar Parkar, however, where the falling off (234) was proportionately

greater, amounting to 26 per cent., and occurred principally under cattle-thefts and burglaries, the Superintendent attributes it only partly to omission to report and appears to think that there has actually been less crime. As regards the other districts, the figures for Karachi and Nawabshah are practically stationary, but in Sukkur there was an increase of 482 offences or 33 per cent., the total for the present year constituting a record for the district. The causes suggested by the Superintendent do not appear to account satisfactorily for this development, except on the assumption that in the case of this particular district the reduction of the police force operated much more strongly in the direction of encouraging criminality than of discouraging the reporting of offences. Why this should be the case, however, is not apparent, though the fact that the district enjoys superior communications while part of it is more highly developed than the average in Sind may afford a partial explanation. In Karachi City, the continued increase is again attributed to more accurate reporting as a result of the re-organization of the force, and the Commissioner is prepared to accept this explanation, but it is to be hoped that as the full effects of re-organization make themselves felt there will be an actual diminution of crime. On the Sind Railways crime is steadily decreasing in consequence of the more effective preventive measures recently instituted by the traffic authorities.

Excluded cases.

4. The number of cases struck off as untrue was 2,643, or slightly less than in the previous year. It is interesting to note that 10 years ago the figure was as high as 3,529. The proportion to reported cases has during the last three years been round about 17 per cent., whereas between 1909 and 1913 it ranged from 28 to 24 per cent. Matters are thus improving in this direction, the probability being that the police are now less prone to get cases improperly excluded. The number of malicious cases rose from 557 to 686. Prosecutions were instituted in 156 cases, or double the number for last year, so that the falling off in the percentage of convictions is less unsatisfactory than would appear. On the other hand action under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, has diminished, the number of cases so dealt with dropping from 119 to 68. The infrequent resort by the subordinate magistracy to this provision of the law for checking vexatious complaints has for years been a recurring subject of unfavourable comment and remonstrance. This year, most of the District Magistrates have paid special attention to the question, and it is noteworthy that those who have made a point of scrutinizing the records of cases do not appear to have come across any flagrantly unjustifiable omissions to resort to section 250, but recognize the difficulty of obtaining sufficient certitude as to the vexatious character of the complaint to justify the punishment of the com-

plainant. Perhaps, however, this difficulty may be due to failure to some extent to appreciate the true intention of this provision of law, which is not so much the penalizing of the complainant as the indemnification of the innocent accused. This would be borne out by the observations of some of the Superintendents who have noticed cases where the magistrates have apparently refrained from action under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, because they anticipated the prosecution of the complainant under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and other cases on the other hand where no such prosecution was instituted because of action already taken under section 250. These two provisions of the law are not intended to be alternative or mutually exclusive in their operation, and the District Magistrates and District Superintendents should take steps to make this clear if there appears to be any misunderstanding on the part of their subordinates. Apart from this, as has been more than once pointed out by the Commissioner, the only effective way of dealing with the reluctance of the subordinate magistracy to pass orders under section 250, is to scrutinize the records of actual cases and point out instances of the improper omission of such action whenever they occur.

Ratio of crime and police to population.

5. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to population works out at 3·71 per thousand, and the proportion of cognizable offences investigated to police was 2·25 offences per policeman, which exceeds the corresponding ratio in the previous year in each of the three divisions of the Presidency proper.

Details of true crime.

6. The numbers both of murders and of cognate offences were appreciably in excess of the previous triennial averages, being 175 and 127 respectively, as against 143 and 92. Ten years ago the corresponding averages were 126 and 50. The increases in the present year occurred mainly in the Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana districts. There were only two serious cases of dacoity during the year, full details of which have been given by the Deputy Inspector-General in his report. The dacoity at Islamkot was one of the long series of outrages perpetrated by the Miana and Baluch gangs. The four policemen who came into collision with the outlaws displayed great courage and presence of mind, and by their action prevented the losses from being much larger than they actually were. The subsequent break up of these two gangs has for the time being relieved the Thar and the country north of the Runn of Cutch generally of a very serious menace, and it has consequently been found possible to withdraw the special police force which was maintained in the Thar Parkar district as a protection against their incursions. The other dacoity, which occurred in northern Sind, was committed by a gang of

Punjabis and was of a semi-political character. The eventual capture of seven members of the gang in various localities in India and the attribution to them of several dacoities committed outside Sind were largely due to the investigations of the Sind Police. The number of robberies rose from 75 to 101, Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah being mainly responsible for the increase. The Deputy Inspector-General is, no doubt, right in attributing it to reduced police protection on the main highways. There was a slight net decrease in burglaries, though Larkana and Sukkur, particularly the former, show substantial increases. The figures of theft including cattle-theft show a decline of 295. But while these statistics have never approximated to the true extent of crime under this head, especially as regards cattle theft, they are probably this year, owing to the increased difficulty of lodging complaints, less representative of it than ever.

Undetected crime.

7. The Sind Police had to deal during the year with 9,450 cases under the Indian Penal Code as against 9,755 in the previous year. Detection improved slightly, the percentage of undetected cases dropping from 50·51 to 48·63, a result which, apart from being the best on record for the past seven years, may be regarded as specially satisfactory in view of the shortage of officers available for investigation. The best results were obtained in the Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts. There has been a very considerable improvement on the Sind Railways, where the proportion of undetected cases used to be highest but has now been reduced from 59·59 to 54·67. The Hyderabad district also shows a satisfactory improvement. The poorest results are those obtained in Larkana, where the percentage of undetected cases rose from 52·14 to 55·04. The explanation given by the Superintendent is that a number of cases finally classed as undetected were pending from last year; but this merely shows that last year's poor record was poorer still. There has been a general improvement in the detection of crime in Sind as compared with former standards. So comparatively recently as 1910 the percentage of undetected crime stood at the high figure of 66·71. The percentage this year is slightly lower than last year's figure for the whole Presidency. There was a further drop in the value of property reported stolen, the figure being Rs. 7,85,000 as against Rs. 9,92,000 in 1922 and Rs. 11,68,000 in 1921. The proportion of property recovered rose from 31·34 per cent. in the previous year to 37·28 per cent., although the percentage of owners who got back their stolen property was reduced from 47·63 to 44·12.

Results in the court.

8. The proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases tried under the Indian Penal Code fell from 69·15 to 64·10 per cent., while as regards

persons tried, the figure declined from 49·17 to 48·26. These results compare unfavourably with those of a decade back and show that there has been deterioration either in the presentation of cases in the courts or in the standard of efficiency of the courts, or more probably in both respects. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Turner's observations quoted in paragraph 11 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report, and considers that matters will not materially improve until a separate subordinate prosecuting staff is constituted and cases can be made more generally triable by stationary instead of peripatetic courts by the restoration of the Resident Magistrates who were abolished under the retrenchment proposals. With regard to the latter remedy, it is evident from the reports of several of the District Superintendents that a considerable proportion of cases fail owing to the long delays in concluding their trial, which prejudicially affect the prosecution evidence. The Deputy Inspector-General's remarks regarding the detrimental effects of the substitution of Police Prosecutors for the present Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are not understood in view of the greatly improved scale of pay sanctioned for these officers. The Commissioner sees nothing in the orders referred to which will debar officers in the ordinary line from rising to these appointments.

There is a slight decline in the number of pending cases, although in the Sukkur district the number of such cases rose from 258 to 467, a fact attributed to the increase in reported crime. As regards the Deputy Inspector-General's strictures on the composition and work of the Benches, the Commissioner, while admitting that the work of some of the Benches is open to criticism, considers that they present an exaggerated view of the defects of these bodies. He is not prepared to consider the general abolition of the Benches, but hopes that if effect is given to the recommendations made to Government in his memorandum No. 1594-H, dated the 28th May 1923, there will gradually be an improvement in their standard of work.

Chapter VIII cases.

9. The Commissioner is glad to notice a distinct improvement on the whole in the working of the preventive provisions of the law. Two years ago he had occasion to comment unfavourably on the subject. Excluding uncompleted cases, the number of persons proceeded against rose from 917 to 1,112 and the percentage of convictions from 72·30 to 79·68. There has thus been greater activity generally in this respect combined with a greater degree of discrimination. This was notably the case in Hyderabad, where 371 persons were proceeded against and 194 ordered to give security, and also Larkana, where the corresponding figures were 304 and 192. But in certain dis-

tricts greater activity still appears to be called for. In Karachi and Sukkur, for instance, the figures for reported theft are almost as high as anywhere, but the number of persons proceeded against, namely, 78 and 159 respectively, is still comparatively low. In Nawabshah there seems to have been some falling off after the very active campaign of 1922, for which the District Superintendent blames his Sub-Inspectors. But the matter is one to which the Inspector and the Superintendent himself should give their personal attention. The Commissioner endorses the Deputy Inspector-General's remark that the District Superintendents should devote greater attention to running in the bigger and more influential bad characters. The necessity for this form of preventive action is all the greater in view of the reduction in the strength of the rural police and the consequent increased prevalence of cattle thefts.

Criminal tribes.

10. There were indications of a possible revival of trouble among the Hurs. Five Hurs escaped from the Visapur Settlement and one of them, assisted by other Hurs, committed a brutal murder in September last. The escaped men have also been stirring up the Hurs of the Thar Parkar district, by whom they have been harboured. Proposals for the deportation of ten men to Visapur have been submitted to Government. Two Hur Settlements in Sind have been amalgamated and two others abolished. This has admitted of a reduction of the police force, the cost of which is levied from the Hurs. The District Magistrates have proceeded with the scrutiny of the records of registered Hurs with a view to the elimination of all possible cases. A satisfactory feature of the year was the marked improvement in the conduct of the notorious Jagiranis of the Rohri taluka. Grants of land on *khas mokal* have been made to them and they have received loans from a co-operative credit society for cultivation. A Special Investigating Officer was appointed in September 1923 to draw up a scheme for dealing with the criminal tribes in Sind and his report is awaited.

Personal investigation and inspection.

11. There has been an improvement in the number of cases of serious crime personally investigated by Gazetted Officers. Out of 432 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 119 were visited by a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent and 96 by a Deputy Superintendent, 313 being left unvisited. The percentage of such investigation rose from 43·40 to 49·77, but the percentage is still considerably below that recorded in 1921, and the Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General in recommending that the orders of Government restricting visits on grounds of economy should now be withdrawn. He thinks that more should have been done in the way of personal investigation by,

the District Superintendents of Karachi and Nawabshah. The inspection of stations and outposts has also received greater attention this year. Only 7 stations and 19 outposts remained uninspected, the percentages of inspections being 93·58 and 85·27. In the Hyderabad district the inspections were exhaustive. The inspections in the Larkana district were insufficient, 5 out of 17 stations being left uninspected. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General that the Assistant Superintendent should not have omitted the inspection of three stations in his charge. That officer's record of investigations might also have been better.

Internal administration.

12. The total number of punishments rose slightly from 525 to 545, their percentage in proportion to the total strength of the force rising from 9·89 to 10·58. The Hyderabad and Sukkur districts are principally responsible for this increase. The number of judicial punishments was 40 as against 33 in the previous year. Rewards increased from 2,300 to 2,403. The Hyderabad district accounted for a large proportion of this increase, 620 rewards being distributed among a total strength of 673 men. This proportion of men rewarded seems rather high, though presumably some of the men received more than one reward. The percentage figures given in the reports under this head would be of more practical utility if they showed the proportion of men rewarded (whether once or more times) to total strength. The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. Chimandas Dewandas Motwani, Deputy Superintendent.

Health and recruitment.

13. The percentage of admissions to hospitals rose slightly, but on the whole the health of the force was satisfactory. The Commissioner is glad to notice the greatly improved statistics in this respect for the Karachi City Police, whose state of health, before the re-organization, was disquieting. There were only 59 vacancies at the close of the year and the number of resignations, 143, is the lowest on record for the past five years. The Deputy Inspector-General observes that men of a fairly good stamp are now coming forward for engagement. Recruitment appears to be specially satisfactory in the case of Karachi City.

Buildings.

14. Three important and urgently needed police housing schemes for Karachi City, were commenced during the year, one of them being practically completed before its close. The only other major work undertaken was the construction of quarters for eleven constables in the Market Quarter of Hyderabad. A complete scheme for housing officers and men of the Sind Police at an estimated cost of nearly 10 lakhs has been approved by Government and detailed plans and estimates are now partly ready.

Miscellaneous.

15. The total number of warrants, summonses, and notices received by the police for service during the year was 116,590 against 104,146 in the previous year. These figures are disappointing in view of the attention that has been paid to the subject with a view to lightening the heavy burden which this branch of their work imposes on the force, a fresh circular regarding the issue of summons having been recently issued by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The Deputy Inspector-General draws attention to the fact that inspite of a decrease in reported crime of nearly 800 cases as compared with the figures for 1921, the number of summones has risen by some 8,000. As in the previous year, the number of summonses issued in the Larkana district was extraordinarily large, rising this year to 34,000, nearly double the highest figure for any other district. The Commissioner will again draw the attention of the District Magistrate to this point.

Sind C. I. D.

16. Two important cases of incendiarism in Karachi with attempt to defraud insurance companies were investigated by this department. The department, by arrangement with the Poona C. I. D., also undertook the investigation of a series of frauds committed at the Royal Artillery Training Depot at Deesa, the enquiry disclosing frauds amounting to over three lakhs. Of the six prosecutions resulting from the investigation, two have ended in convictions, while the four remaining cases have been committed to the Sessions Court. In addition to the above, the C. I. D. assisted the local police in 66 cases, the details of which are given in the Deputy Inspector-General's report. It is evident therefrom that the department has done extremely useful work in helping to detect burglaries and thefts and to recover valuable property. On the political side, the improvement in the general situation during 1923 as compared with 1921 and 1922 reduced the burden of work devolving on the department very considerably.

General.

17. The effects of the improvement just referred to have naturally been felt by the Sind Police as a whole also, and in one direction their responsibilities and difficulties have been appreciably lightened, although it was not to be expected that the systematic campaign of slander and abuse directed against that body on the platform and in the press would not leave its impress for some time to come on the attitude of the public towards it. But in another direction their work has been made more difficult by the drastic reductions in the organization and strength of the force carried out in 1922, the full effects of which are only now coming into operation. These reductions involved the closing of 23 police-stations and 181 out-posts and a diminution of the strength of the police by over one thousand

officers and men. They were imposed by imperative considerations of economy and by the urgent necessity of re-organizing the police in Karachi City, which the events of the two preceding years had shown to be dangerously inadequate. But it was never intended that they should be treated as a permanent measure of retrenchment, nor was it expected that they could be carried out without the risk of lowering the degree of police protection afforded to the public to a point below the standard which the latter are reasonably entitled to demand. The risk, however, had to be taken. But it is now evident from the reports of the district officers which have come under review—and the Commissioner's own enquiries fully confirm this view—that the reductions have gone too far. On this subject Mr. Butler (Sukkur) writes:—"In my opinion the police of this district in the rural areas were according to the retrenchment reduced beyond the level of safety. Highway robberies have increased. Certain roads, particularly in the Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin talukas, are considered by the local inhabitants to be unsafe after dark. In fact the wholesale withdrawal of out-posts and police-stations throughout the district has caused considerable apprehension and a sense of insecurity to exist in the minds of the rural inhabitants. This sense of insecurity is to my mind more real than imaginary and there can be little doubt that a considerable proportion of the increase in crime is to be ascribed to this wholesale retrenchment." On which the District Magistrate remarks:—"I entirely agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the reduction in strength was overdone. I am continually, approached by panchayats for the restoration of this or that out-post or police-station." Mr. Rowland (Karachi district) writes:—"Crime is undoubtedly on the increase, and while every effort has been made to ensure its proper registration, there are undoubtedly a very large number of cases, which are never reported to the police, largely on account of the great distances would-be complainants now have to travel to the nearest thana to register their complaints and the consequent expense and loss of time involved. It savours rather of flogging a dead horse but there is little room for doubt that in its unseen, and therefore less generally appreciated, aspects the recent drastic reduction tends insidiously, by depriving the police in the eyes of the moffussil public of a great deal of their claim to indispensability, to undermine their prestige and authority." Mr. Covernton, District Magistrate of Hyderabad, referring to the state of affairs in the Tando division, writes:—"Except in Dero Mohbat where a strenuous campaign under Chapter VIII had removed many of the most active criminals, zamindars and banias alike agreed in informing the District Magistrate during his recent tour in that division that crime and especially cattle-theft had rather increased than

decreased. Constant complaints were received of the inconvenience and insecurity caused to the public by the closing of police-stations and out-posts. The number of reported crimes has decreased because the facilities for reporting have been diminished. As Mr. Bolus pointed out last year, no one is going to walk 15 or 20 miles to report a theft or any other except the most serious kind of crime, especially if there is only a slender chance that investigation of the crime will recover his property. The District Superintendent of Police's remarks regarding the unwieldy size of the present police-station areas in the Tando, and the excessive distances at which police-stations and out-posts are situated from many of their villages, sometimes large, and important ones, are fully justified. The District Magistrate also agrees with his remark that Chapter VIII is for every reason a very unsatisfactory substitute for adequate policing." Mr. Tanner (Larkana) writes:—"There has been an increase of serious crime, accompanied by a decrease under grievous hurt, rioting, lurking house trespass and cattle thefts and in petty crime. It is a reasonable deduction that in cases of grievous hurt and rioting, which are more often than not compromised in any case in the long-run, the withdrawal of facilities for reporting by the reduction of police-stations and out-posts has led people to compromise without having recourse to the police. The reduction in the number of reported cattle-thefts also indicates the same tendency, due to lack of facilities for reporting and lack of confidence in the ability of the present overworked and exiguous police force to take effective steps for the recovery of their cattle, thus encouraging recovery by private settlement and the payment of blackmail." Finally, Mr. Kidd (Upper Sind Frontier) writes:—"It has been felt that the 1922 reductions in the police of the district, as in the police of the whole Presidency were too drastic and proposals for an increase have been made. Lack of touch between the police and public, more especially in the matter of crime registration, was the most marked effect of the reductions."

In the Commissioner's opinion one of the most serious effect of the reductions is the wider facilities which they have afforded for the system of organized cattle-theft and attendant blackmail, which is the curse of rural Sind. He has heard of tracts of country where cultivation is being impeded and actually driven out by the harrassment to which the *haris* are exposed by the operations of the local cattle thieves and receivers. The feeling of insecurity now generally experienced in mofussil areas, especially by the Hindu communities of the smaller towns which have been denuded of their former police protection, is also a serious matter, though it will not have been an entirely unmixed evil if, as appears to be the case, it has had the effect of bringing home to the minds of those people,

many of whom joined in, or were influenced by, the recent agitation against the police, a realization of the value and utility of that much-abused agency. The Commissioner agrees therefore with the Deputy Inspector-General in regarding the raising of the strength of the police in the Sind rural areas as a most pressing necessity.

Having regard to the difficulties above indicated, the Commissioner thinks that the results of the working of the year are on the whole satisfactory. But it must not be overlooked that those results were obtained under conditions that might have been much less favourable. The comparative absence of political agitation, the favourable agricultural conditions, the low prices of staple food-grains, and the high demand for labour were all factors that tended to reduce criminality. In their combined absence, a much severer test would have been imposed on the reduced police force of the Province.

A weak point of the Sind police to which some of the reports draw attention, notably those for Karachi Headquarters and the Nawabshah district, is the extremely poor type of Sub-Inspector serving in the department. The Sub-Inspector is the back-bone of the department, and no really satisfactory standard of police work can be expected so long as the officers of this class are deficient in intelligence and detective experience. The Nawabshah District Superintendent of Police makes certain recommendations for the practical instruction of Sub-Inspectors leaving the Police Training School in detective work which the Deputy Inspector-General might with advantage consider.

Personnel.

18. The Commissioner entirely endorses Mr. Turner's commendation of the work of Messrs. F. W. Gerrard W. R. G. Smith and N. P. A. Smith and Khan Bahadur Mahmud Shah, during the year and notes his special mention of the good work done by Mr. Naraindas Wadhumal, Deputy Superintendent, and certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors named in the report. Mr. Turner himself has successfully administered the department as acting Deputy Inspector-General during the greater part of the year.

J. L. RIEU,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

No. 13 of 1924.

From

R. L. McCULLOCH, Esq., I.P.,
Offg. Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 21st July, 1924.

*Subject*:—Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923—Part II.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the subject noted above in accordance with the orders contained in Government Circular No. 1646 of 1st March, 1919, as modified by Government letter in the Home Department, No. 8066, dated the 17th August, 1921. The necessary statistics are given in the accompanying statements marked "A" and "B".

**Extension of the Act to new Tribes or Areas.**

2. During the year under report the Act was extended to the following tribes in the Bombay Suburban District:—

(1) Bhamptas, also known as Uchlias and Takaris.
(2) Kaikadis, also known as Korwas, Korchas and Telangi Dhangars (including their sub-divisions).
(3) Mang Garudis.

In the Kanara District, the tribe known as Kaikadis of Korchas, or Korwas (including their sub-divisions) was also brought under the operations of the Act.

In the Satara District, the Act was formerly applied to Mangs and Ramoshis residing in certain villages. By this arrangement members of these tribes residing in other villages were entirely free from any control with the result that the working of the Act proved very defective. This has eventually led to the replacement of the system of notifying tribes by villages by one of declaring tribes *en masse*.

In the same district, certain gangs of mixed composition but belonging to non-criminal castes have been specially brought under the

operation of the Act in order to restrict their movements. In the Dharwar District the Act has been extended to similar gangs.

A most important feature of the year has been the application of the Act in Bombay City to Bhamptas, Mang-Garudis, Kaikadis and Waghries residing or found wandering in the City. Previously, Superintendents of Police of the adjoining districts had some cause for complaint in that the failure to apply the Act in the City had enabled these criminal classes to commit offences in their own or adjoining districts, and to "go to ground" in Bombay without their identity being established unless or until their presence happened by a happy accident to be detected by the City Police in the course of investigation into offences committed there.

When the Act is more thoroughly applied to these tribes in Bombay, the City Police in co-operation with the District Police concerned, should be able to limit the criminality of these dangerous classes to a more appreciable extent than has hitherto been possible.

The application of the Act to Bombay City is also likely to provide the Commissioner of Police with a method of dealing with gangs of criminals of mixed composition similar to that made use of in Satara and Dharwar. As the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, have been found to be unworkable in Bombay City, the present method of dealing with such persons is to extern them from the limits of the City under Section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act. Though this frees the City to some extent of its undesirables, it, at the same time, floods the surrounding districts with bad characters. The Criminal Tribes Act provides an alternative which might be more effective, more especially in view of the decision to open a Criminal Tribes Settlement at Ambarnath.

It is to be hoped that the opening of this Settlement will have important results and further progress is awaited with interest.

**Persons registered under the Act.**

3. The total number of registered members of Criminal Tribes has increased from 18,962 at the beginning of the year to 21,243 towards the close of the year.

In paragraph 9 of the report for the year 1922, the total number of registrees at the end of that year was shown at 19,265. Ordinarily this figure should represent the number on the register at the beginning of the year 1923. But the correct number is 18,962 as quoted above. The difference is due to the fact that, in the Bijapur District, a large number of criminals migrated from the southern portion to the northern portion of the district during the harvesting season of the year 1922. Their number, however, was shown under the Police Stations which they had left and also under the Police Stations in which they were later residing. This led, through mistake, to the counting of 304 criminals twice. Similarly, in the last year's report, one man of the Thana District who was a leper and was then absconding has been included this year. This accounts for the difference between 19,265 the last year's figure and 18,962 the figure in the beginning of the year under report.

4. The details regarding the total number of registrees according to districts are as shown below :—

| | 31st December 1922. | 31st December 1923. |
|---|---|---|
| Kaira | 8,022 | 8,247 |
| Thana | 208 | 166 |
| Bombay Suburban District | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar | .... | 1,833 |
| East Khandesh | 1,220 | 935 |
| West Khandesh | 1,043 | 1,252 |
| Nasik | 3,005 | 3,160 |
| Poona | 336 | 365 |
| Satara | 1,260 | 1,271 |
| Sholapur | 242 | 261 |
| Belgaum | 1,024 | 1,016 |
| Bijapur | 1,855 | 2,022 |
| Dharwar | 747 | 703 |
| Kanara | .... | 12 |
| Total | 18,962 | 21,243 |

5. The increase in the total number of registrees from 18,962 to 21,243 is in the main due to the completion of registration of Criminal Tribes for the first time in the Ahmednagar District. This is responsible for an addition of 1,833 men. Other districts which show marked increases in the number of registrees are as noted in the margin. On the other hand, in East Khandesh a heavy fall in the number of persons registered under the Act has occurred, the number of registrees having dropped from 1,220 in the beginning of the year to 935 towards the close of the year. This heavy fall is due to a large number of persons, *viz.*, 288, having been struck off the register on account of improvement of character, whereas fresh additions made in the register numbered only 49.

| *District.* | *Increase in the number of registrees.* |
|---|---|
| Kaira .. | 225 |
| West Khandesh .. | 209 |
| Nasik .. | 155 |
| Bijapur .. | 167 |

**Number of persons struck off the registers.**

6. The actual additions to the registers numbered 4,603, whereas 2,317 names were struck off during the year, as against 1,930 in 1922. This would indicate that, whilst fresh additions were being made to the registers the Police were not unwilling to eliminate the more harmless elements. It is, however, somewhat disappointing to note that the number struck off for improvement was only 753 as against 1,160 in the year before.

The tribes which show least signs of improving are :—

(1) Waghries,
(2) Berads and Bedars,
(3) Lamanis,
(4) Bhamptas, Uchlias, Ghantichors and Girni-waders.

**Convictions.**

7. The following table gives the total number of convictions in 1922 and 1923 :—

| Year. | Indian Penal Code. | Criminal Procedure Code. | Criminal Tribes Act. | Other Acts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | 230 | 67 | 672 | 24 | 993 |
| 1923 | 239 | 110 | 911 | 18 | 1,278 |

The increase in the number of convictions in the year under review is most marked in the cases under the Criminal Tribes Act. On a further examination of the convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act I find that the total number of convictions under Clause (1) of Section 22 of the Act was 386 as against 318 in the previous year, whereas the total number convicted under Clause (2) of Section 22 of the Act was 511, as against 300 in 1922. These details would seem to indicate that the Police were more active in performing their duties under the Act. In certain districts special instructions were issued by Superintendents with a view to stimulating the energy and activities of their subordinates in this respect. For instance, in the Nasik District the total number of persons convicted was 401 during the year as against 170 in 1922 and 5 police patels were dealt with departmentally for neglect in reporting absentees. Instances, however, are not wanting to show that the district officers are endeavouring to loosen the rigours of the rules by granting exemptions or by striking off names from the registers in deserving cases.

8. The tribes to whom the heavy increase in convictions noted above is to be attributed are as follows :—

| | 1923. | 1922. |
|---|---|---|
| Waghries .. .. | 150 | 119 |
| Bhils .. .. | 307 | 210 |
| Kolis .. .. | 123 | 22 |
| Lamanis .. .. | 191 | 85 |
| Mang-Garudis .. .. | 202 | 162 |

Those in which signs of improvement can be traced, judging by the test of figures for convictions are as under :—

| | 1923. | 1922. |
|---|---|---|
| Dharalas .. .. | 55 | 83 |
| Futgudis .. .. | 17 | 32 |
| Bhamptas, Uchlias, Ghantichors and Girni-Waddars .. | 19 | 52 |
| Kaikadis, Korchas, Korwas and Pamlors .. .. | 5 | 30 |
| Tadvis .. .. | 26 | 40 |

The tribes who were convicted for more serious offences, *viz.*, under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code are as below :—

| | 1923. | 1922. |
|---|---|---|
| Dharalas .. .. | 29 | 15 |
| Waghries .. .. | 42 | 34 |
| Pardhis and Haranshikaris .. | 41 | 25 |
| Kolis .. .. | 17 | 4 |
| Lamanis .. .. | 63 | 25 |
| Ramoshis .. .. | 32 | 13 |

These figures offer conflicting results and demonstrate that it is unsafe to generalise on the material which is before us. Local conditions vary in the different districts, as also the system adopted, and the personal interest taken, by individual district officers. One thing, however, is clear, that the Act is not inoperative and that it is being worked with increasing care and interest. While striking results cannot be expected too soon, steady and gradual improvement in the methods of dealing with these people will inevitably lead to a general decrease in the offences which are among their hereditary occupations.

**Use of Section 23 of the Act.**

9. The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act increased from 6 in 1922 to 8 during the year under review. In my last report it was remarked in this connection that it was difficult to believe that the enhanced punishments were so rarely earned and that details of cases in which special reasons for exemption were given were being collected. The reports obtained were not satisfactory and showed an evasive tendency. As a result of the subsequent correspondence which took place between this office and Government, a special circular has been issued to Superintendents to the effect that in cases wherein the provisions of Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act are not observed, the matter should immediately be reported to the District Magistrate concerned for action under Sections 435, 438 and 439, Criminal Procedure Code.

**District Reports.**

10. In the Kaira District the problem of dealing with the Criminal Tribes continued to be particularly complex and has been as usual engaging the serious and careful attention of the district officers concerned. Outlawry flourished in the district during the year, and necessitated special measures. A number of additional policemen are still maintained and are likely to be required for some time yet, in order to keep the Dharala menace in check. The District Magistrate has submitted a special report on this and other cognate matters, which is already before Government. I, therefore, refrain from making any further remarks here.

11. The Act has been applied to the Bombay Suburban District during the year (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2423 of 25th January, 1923) but it has not yet been put into operation. It is understood that the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has already submitted for Government sanction the rules framed under the Act.

12. In the Ahmednagar District the provisions of the Act were brought into operation for the first time only, during the latter half of the year. It is premature to offer any remarks in this respect at present. The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, remarks that "crime amongst the Bhils is due largely to economic conditions, few having land of their own and a scheme to settle them on land is being considered." This is undoubtedly an excellent idea. Further progress in the matter is awaited with interest.

13. In the East Khandesh District, the number of persons borne on the register dropped from 1,220 in the beginning of the year to 935 towards the close of the year, whereas in the West Khandesh District, the number rose from 1,043 in the beginning of the year to 1,252 towards the close of the year.

In the reports of both the districts a settlement is recommended for Bhils. The District Magistrate, West Khandesh, proposes to give out land to Bhils on liberal terms in order to enable them to settle down, and remarks that it would be possible to start a settlement when certain areas to be disforested in Shahada and Taloda are given out for cultivation. It is hoped this proposal will eventuate in the near future, as it will be very useful for dealing with the criminal tribes of these districts.

14. As the result of 3 gang cases recently tried in the East Khandesh District, in which Kunbis and Marathas were found to have organized themselves in gangs for criminal purposes, a special report proposing revision in the existing procedure has, I understand, been recently made by the Superintendent to the District Magistrate. Further developments are awaited.

15. In the Nasik District, the revision of registration was taken in hand during the year, for which the District Magistrate had issued special instructions.

The number of persons borne on the register rose from 3,003 in 1922 to 3,160 on 31st December 1923. The most important feature noticeable in the report for this district is that serious efforts were made by the police to deal with Criminal Tribes. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Rules framed under the Act rose from 117 in 1922 to 366 and the number of absconders was reduced from 164 in 1922 to 134 during the year.

16. The number of persons registered under the Act in the Poona District is very limited. The District seems to have been seriously troubled by wandering gangs. Mr. Boyd desires to submit a separate report after he has had time to study and consider the best means of ensuring the efficient working of the Act.

17. In Satara, the provisions of the Act seem to have been exercised carefully and vigorously. Of the 1,271 persons registered, 161 are in Settlements. Of the remaining 1,110 persons on the effective district register, 509 were let off "hazri" during the year, and the Superintendent intended moving the District Magistrate for removing the names of all but a few of them from the registers. On the other hand, the most

noteworthy features in the working of the Act in this district during the year are :—

(*i*) the extension of the register to non-criminal castes found to be organized in highly criminal mixed gangs. In such cases each gang was notified as a separate criminal tribe within the meaning of the Act ;

(*ii*) the increase in prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. This course was followed in order to compel the wives of settled persons to accompany their husbands to the Settlement, as the presence of settlers' families in the Settlement obviously helps to reduce absconding ;

and

(*iii*) the large increase in the number of registrees in jail. By these means, it was possible to effect the registration of many notorious Mang and Ramoshi Criminals, who had hitherto avoided the Act.

The procedure adopted by Mr. Manley in the Satara District as explained above, is worth being imitated wherever the circumstances are favourable.

18. In the Belgaum District the number of persons borne on the register is practically the same, *viz.*, 1,016, as against 1,024 in the beginning of the year. A new Settlement has been opened at Belgaum as a tentative measure and is located in the old Jail. The Superintendent remarks that there has been a slight increase in the number of dacoities during the year under report, for which, he suspects, gangs of wandering Mang-Garudis are responsible, and he has suggested that the best means to deal with them is to locate them wholesale in settlements. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has already addressed the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in this matter and further developments are awaited.

19. In the Bijapur District the Lamanis continued to be most aggressive. Out of 1,583 registered Lamanis, 133 were absconding, 86 committed breaches of the Rules framed under the Act and 72 were able to evade supervision, commit offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, etc., and eventually went to Jail for the same.

The District Magistrate suggests a separate settlement for the Lamanis and this suggestion has the concurrence of both the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, and the Commissioner, Southern Division. But the opening of new settlements is a question of funds. As, however, the Lamani population exceeds, I understand, 5,000, it should receive special attention when considering the question of opening new settlements in the future.

20. The number of registrees in the Dharwar District dropped from 747 in the beginning of the year to 703 at the end of the year. In this case, the reduction of 24 persons is due to their transfer to the Hubli and Dandeli Settlements.

The year witnessed the transfer to the Hubli Settlement of most of the Bestars of the Madras Presidency, who were a source of trouble and the chief cause of the increase of crime in the district. The Superintendent

reports that this measure has been effective. Another important incident of the year was that 18 members of the Hubli and Gadag Settlements were involved in 17 House-breakings and thefts and 1 dacoity and were eventually convicted. They absconded from the Settlements, committed several offences and finally surrendered to the Settlement Officers. One fact, which stands out in this case is that, but for the Settlements, they would have continued to commit offences, evaded arrest and perhaps becoming practically 'outlaw'. Their previous experience of settlement life, however, seems to have induced them to surrender rather than continue in the career on which they had started. This is a definitely good example of the reformative influences of settlement life.

21. In the Kanara District the Act was applied during the year only to a very small number on the register, *viz.*, 12 Korchas. This action has, however, been responsible for a considerable fall in reported crime in the Sirsi Taluka which had been the centre of their activities in the past.

**General Remarks.**

22. The reports received from the Satara and Belgaum Districts contain a complaint of a serious nature in connection with depredations of Criminal Tribes operating from bases in adjoining Native States. The worst offenders are Mang-Garudis. These operate in the adjoining British territories from a base in the Kolhapur State. It is understood that the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied to all the S. M. Country States, including Kolhapur but the fact that some of their most dangerous criminals should continue to commit, with impunity, serious offences in the adjoining British territory would seem to indicate that the working of the Act in the States is defective.

In Sangli the act is being worked with fair effect, but up to the end of the year no effort had been made by the Kolhapur Darbar to place any of the checks afforded by the Act on the activities of the Mang-Garudis whose depredations have recently extended to Ratnagiri in addition to Satara and Belgaum. This is the reverse of what was intended by the introduction of the Act. What is necessary is continued co-ordination of effort between the British and State Police Officers and the establishment of Settlements. As this question has been referred to Government separately it seems unnecessary to add any further remarks here.

23. There are good grounds for thinking that many of the worst bad characters belonging to Criminal Tribes still remain unregistered. This was demonstrated when enquiries were set on foot in the Satara District in connection with the establishment of a settlement for Ramoshis. In this case these omissions were largely due to the piecemeal notifications by villages which had been in force. In the case of Bhamptas and Rajput or Pardeshi Bhamptas, and such tribes as wander far afield or who make seasonal expeditions, there is little doubt that many of the worst characters, with many previous convictions, are convicted, serve their time in jail and are released in districts where they are not notified, without ever coming to the notice of the Criminal Tribes

Settlement Officer or the authorities of the district to which they belong. This indicates the necessity for the Provincial notification of some tribes and for facilities for registration in jails which do not exist at present.

24. In conclusion, I may add that the reports received from District Officers contain ample evidence of the increasing interest taken by them in the working of the Act as efficiently as possible. When exemption from roll-call or any other relaxation is called for it appears to be granted freely. Where tightening up is found necessary, that course is generally followed.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. L. McCULLOCH,
Offg. Inspector General of Police.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

# STATEMENT A

STATEMENT

*Statement No. 1 showing the working of the Criminal*

| Name of Criminal Tribe. | No. of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review. | No. added during the year. | No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By death. | For improvement of character. | For any other reason. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Dharalas .. | 408 | 287 | 1 | 53 | 323 | 377 |
| 2. Waghries .. | 7,614 | 530 | 92 | 5 | 118 | 215 |
| 3. Futgudis .. | 208 | 1 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 43 |
| 4. Bhamptas, Uchilas, Ghantichors and Girniwaddars. | 760 | 269 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 42 |
| 5. Kaikadis, Korchas, Korwas and Pamlors. | 222 | 164 | 7 | 54 | 17 | 78 |
| 6. Pardhis and Haranshikaris. | 401 | 82 | 23 | 110 | 18 | 151 |
| 7. Berads and Bedars .. | 804 | 31 | 19 | 4 | 22 | 45 |
| 8. Gujerathi Bhats and Kanjars. | 112 | .... | .. | 7 | .. | 7 |
| 9. Bhils .. | 2,191 | 2,189 | 173 | 94 | 446 | 713 |
| 10. Kolis .. | 716 | 299 | 32 | 28 | 18 | 78 |
| 11. Lamanis .. | 1,822 | 209 | 31 | 29 | 13 | 73 |
| 12. Ramoshis .. | 729 | 83 | 17 | 41 | 1 | 59 |
| 13. Mang Garudis .. | 1,615 | 247 | 36 | 128 | 62 | 226 |
| 14. Mangs .. | 368 | 37 | 13 | 78 | 1 | 92 |
| 15. Waddars .. | 177 | 110 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 41 |
| 16. Vanjaris .. | 182 | .... | 6 | 17 | 4 | 27 |
| 17. Thakurs .. | 25 | .... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 18. Tadvis .. | 291 | 3 | .. | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| 19. Kathodis .. | 7 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. Kammis .. | 39 | .... | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 21. Katbus .. | 114 | 27 | .. | 11 | .. | 11 |
| 22. Chapparbands .. | 79 | 9 | 4 | 5 | .. | 9 |
| 23. Kunchi-Korwas .. | 2 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24. Kabbers .. | 2 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25. Madars .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26. Muhamadans .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27. Lingayats .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

A.

*Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923.*

| Total number on the register at the end of the year under review. | Number of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review. | No. of Patils, Village watchmen, owners of land etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences etc., of Criminal Tribes. | No. in prison at close of year. | No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. | No. of prosecutions for such breaches of Rules. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 318 | 11 | .... | 6 | 28 | 28 | |
| 7,929 | 35 | .... | 8 | 136 | 136 | |
| 166 | 3 | .... | 3 | 27 | 27 | |
| 986† | 16 | .... | 18 | 10 | 10 | †—1 transferred to Ahmednagar. |
| 308 | 13 | .... | 1 | 5 | 3 | |
| 332 | 20 | .... | 12 | 38 | 25 | |
| 850 | 30 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 20 | |
| 105 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 3,667 | 106 | 1 | 43 | 293 | 256 | |
| 937 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 105 | 105 | |
| 1,958 | 149 | .... | 35 | 144 | 125 | |
| 752‖ | 17 | .... | 37 | 25 | 19 | ‖—1 transferred to Sholapur. |
| 1,633** | 237 | .... | 17 | 181 | 179 | **—3 transferred (2 to Bombay and 1 to Thana). |
| 313 | 28 | .... | 5 | 9 | 7 | |
| 246 | 20 | .... | 15 | 27 | 16 | |
| 155 | 10 | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | |
| 17 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 275 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 21 | |
| 7 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | |
| 37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 130 | 14 | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | |
| 70 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 6 | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| 9 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |

STATEMENT

| Name of Criminal Tribe. | No. of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review. | No. added during the year. | No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By death. | For improvement of character. | For any other reason. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 28. Brahmins .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29. Jains .. | 1 | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30. Marathas .. | .... | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31. Dhangars .. | .... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32. Gurays .. | .... | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 33. Wanis .. | .... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand total .. | 18,962* | 4,603 | 497 | 753 | 1,067 | 2,317 |

* + 1 person shown less last year as he was a leper and was then
—304 persons shown twice through mistake by the Police Station
—303 persons.

A—*concluded.*

| Total number on the register at the end of the year under review. | No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review. | No. of Patils, Village watchmen, owners of land etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences etc., of Criminal Tribes. | No. in prison at close of year. | No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. | No. of prosecutions for such breaches of Rules. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| 13 | 3 | .... | 3 | 2 | .... | |
| 4 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| †21,243 | 736 | 7 | 227 | 1,092 | 984 | ‡Excludes 5 persons from Satara transferred to Sholapur (1) Ahmednagar (1) Bombay (2) and Thana (1). |

absconding has been included.

officers of the Bijapur District have been omitted this year.

STATEMENT

*Statement No. 2 showing convictions of Registered persons of Criminal*

| Name of Criminal Tribe. | Number of registered members convicted during the year 1924 under the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indian Penal Code. | Code of Criminal Procedure. | Criminal Tribes Act, Section 21. | Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22 (1). |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Dharalas .. | 24 | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| 2. Waghries .. | 27 | 15 | 2 | 70 |
| 3. Futgudis .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 4. Bhamptas, Uchlias, Ghantichors and Girniwaddars .. | 7 | 2 | .... | 5 |
| 5. Kaikadis, Korchas and Pamlors .. | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 |
| 6. Pardhis and Haranshikaris .. | 25 | 16 | .... | 6 |
| 7. Berads and Bedars .. | 4 | .... | 3 | 18 |
| 8. Gujerathi Bhats .. | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| 9. Bhils .. | 37 | 23 | 1 | 20 |
| 10. Kolis .. | 14 | 3 | .... | .... |
| 11. Lamanis .. | 52 | 11 | .... | 86 |
| 12. Ramoshis .. | 20 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| 13. Mang Garudis .. | 12 | 15 | 4 | 123 |
| 14. Mangs .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 15. Waddars .. | 3 | .... | .... | 14 |
| 16. Vanjaris .. | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 17. Tadvis .. | 4 | 1 | .... | 16 |
| 18. Kammis .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19. Katbus .. | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 20. Chapparbands .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 21. Madars .. | 2 | .... | .... | 1 |
| 22. Marathas .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 23. Dhangars .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 24. Kathodis .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Grand Total .. | 239 | 110 | 14 | 386 |

B.

*Tribes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923.*

| convicted under | | Total number of persons convicted (columns 2 to 7). | Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under Section 23 of Act III of 1911. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tribes Act. | | | | |
| Section 22 (2). | Other cognizable offences. | | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 13 | .... | 55 | .... | |
| 35 | 1 | 150 | 1 | |
| 16 | .... | 17 | .... | |
| 5 | .... | 19 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | 5 | .... | |
| 14 | .... | 61 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | 26 | .... | |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | |
| 223 | 3 | 307 | .... | |
| 105 | 1 | 123 | .... | |
| 30 | 12 | 191 | 6 | |
| 10 | .... | 51 | .... | |
| 48 | .... | 202 | .... | |
| 3 | .... | 15 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | 18 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | 2 | .... | |
| 4 | 1 | 26 | 1 | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| .... | .... | 1 | .... | |
| 1 | .... | 1 | .... | |
| 511 | 18 | 1,278 | 8 | |

No. 3943 OF 1924.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR SIND :

*Karachi, dated the 17th April 1924.*

From

D. G. OMMANNEY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind ;

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

(Through the Commissioner in Sind.)

SIR,

As required by Government letter No. P—23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the report for the year 1923 on the subject noted in the margin, as Appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year.

Annual Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, Part II.

The tribes notified in Sind are the following :—

| Tribes notified. | District in which residing. |
|---|---|
| (1) Jagiranis .. | .. Sukkur. |
| (2) Hurs .. | .. Thar Parkar and Nawabshah. |
| (3) Bhands .. | .. Thar Parkar. |
| (4) Jokhias .. | .. Nawabshah. |
| (5) Kirias .. | .. Do. |
| (6) Manghwanis .. | .. Do. |
| (7) Khushks .. | .. Do. |

There are no notified tribes in Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. The Waghdahi Khosas of taluka Tando Bago, Hyderabad district, were registered in the beginning of the year 1923. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, is of opinion that as these Khosas are not Hurs, their registration as members of a criminal tribe on the strength of the Commissioner's notification regarding Hurs was illegal. The question of bringing these Khosas under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act and the issue of a fresh notification under section (10) (*a*) (*b*) is under the consideration of the District Magistrate.

The Shahanis of Narho Dhoro and Baji in Shahdadpur taluka of the Nawabshah district were declared as a criminal tribe under the

Commissioner in Sind's No. 1379-H., dated 28th July 1923, but their registration has been held up, as they left the Nawabshah district. Steps are being taken to have them registered in all districts in Sind to which they may emigrate.

It will appear from column 3 of the attached Statement No. 1 that 182 new men were registered as under during the year under report :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Khushks | .. Nawabshah district .. | 4 |
| (2) Hurs | .. Nawabshah district .. | 6 |
| (3) Do. | .. Thar Parkar district .. | 172 |
| | Total .. | 182 |

Details are given as under :—

KHUSHKS OF NAWABSHAH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Male members who where at large were registered during the year .. .. .. | 4 |
| Hurs of Nawabshah district newly registered .. | 6 |

HURS OF THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Transferred from Visapur to Sanghar Settlement including women and children .. .. .. | 42 |
| Re-transferred from Jhol and Sakrand Settlements in Nawabshah district .. .. .. | 7 |
| Born in the Settlement .. .. .. | 3 |
| Released from Settlement and brought under section 10. | 85 |
| Born outside Settlement .. .. .. | 28 |
| Received from Nawabshah district .. .. | 2 |
| Newly admitted .. .. .. | 5 |
| Total .. | 182 |

The District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, dealt with special cases of individuals and struck off their names from the register wherever there was sufficient justification for such action.

JAGIRANIS.

This tribe is now mainly employed in cultivation or tending cattle. Out of the 35 absentees without leave shown in the report of the year 1922, 24 surrendered or were arrested. In this the Jagiranis generally assisted the Police. Further 4 more Jagiranis who were wanted in a case of 1919 under sections 109, 224, 325, I. P. C. and 523, C. P. C., were produced by the headmen. This would show the returning good sense of the elderly men of the tribe and their respect for the law.

Four Jagirani boys are now studying in the village school aided by scholarships of Rs. 2 each per mensem. The Co-operative Society had

advanced Jagiranis Rs. 4,000 out of which Rs. 1,000 have been paid back. This is sure to have a good moral effect in checking their spendthrift habits and teaching them to save. The effects of the application of the big stick combined with the velvet globe on this tribe have been most marked and it is hoped that in a few years this bad criminal tribe will become law abiding citizens.

*Hurs.*

Two hundred and one Hurs against 73 in the preceding year had to report themselves at fixed intervals in the Nawabshah district during the year under report. The difference of 128 is explained below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Hurs released from settlements on the condition of periodical hazri .. .. .. | 129 |
| (*b*) Hurs exempted by the District Magistrate .. | —1 |
| Net .. | 128 |

Two thousand six hundred and seventy Hurs had to notify their places of residence and any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence from their residence. The details are given below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Thar Parkar district .. .. .. | 1,571 |
| Nawabshah „ .. .. .. | 1,099 |
| Total .. | 2,670 |

During the year under report Dari and Jalalani Settlements of Sakrand taluka were amalgamated and two settlements, Jhol and Gango, were abolished.

In all 461 Hurs have been incarcerated in the remaining four settlements in Sind as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sanghar Settlement .. .. .. | 287 |
| Kullan „ .. .. .. | 35 |
| Sinjhoro „ .. .. .. | 66 |
| Jalalani „ .. .. .. | 73 |
| Total .. | 461 |

In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts there has been no change in the means and mode of living of the Hurs.

In the Nawabshah district the Police Officers continued to pay surprise visits in the villages where the members of the criminal tribe reside, with the result that several cases were successfully launched against the absentees.

In the Thar Parkar district, 2 Police Sowars were withdrawn from patrol in view of the existing peaceful behaviour of the Hurs. The Police Officers continue to make enquiries during their patrol about the movements of the registered Hurs and prosecute those who break the law

which has been made applicable to them. A fair amount of success has been achieved by these methods of surveillance and the effect of sections 10 and 11—15 of the Criminal Tribes Act has been good. It is clear that the Hurs have not yet been weaned from their old habits. Some absconded Hurs from Visapur were for long able, with the assistance of their local friends, to defy the efforts of the police to capture them. During this time they committed one brutal murder. Any great relaxation of the present regime would undoubtedly lead to a general outbreak of crime.

### Bhands.

The number of registered Bhands on 31st December 1922 was 85. Two of them died during the year under report leaving 83 at the close of the year. They have been subjected to the restriction imposed by section 10 of the Act. There has been a decrease of 31 cases under Criminal Tribes Act during the year under review as compared with the figures of last year.

### Jokhias.

This class of criminal inhabits the Sakrand taluka of the Nawabshah district and the number registered is the same as last year, *i.e.*, 35.

### Kirias.

The above remarks apply. Eighty-seven remain on the register as against 91. The difference of 4 is explained in Statement No. 1.

### Manghwanis.

Only 2 still remain on the register against 3 shown last year. The difference of one is due to the death of one member.

### Khushks.

These men belong to Kandiaro taluka of the Nawabshah district, ninety-eight men are borne on the register as against 112 in the preceding year. The difference of 14 is explained in Statement No. 1.

### Personal.

As the majority of Hurs were too poor to pay the share of the cost of the additional police, the strength in Thar Parkar district was reduced by one Armed Police Constable and two Mounted Police Constables.

The Additional Police of Nawabshah district was reduced from 38 men to 20 men resulting in the following reduction:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Head Constables | .. | .. Unarmed Police. |
| 10 | Constables | .. | .. Do. |
| 2 | Do. | .. | .. Armed Police. |
| 2 | Do. | .. | .. Mounted Police. |
| 18 | | | |

GANGS.

There are no gangs or tribes either resident or wandering, requiring special treatment not provided for by the Act.

*Revision of Registers.*

No revision of the registers and forms took place during the year.

GENERAL.

A Special Investigating Officer in connection with the criminal tribes in Sind has been appointed under G. R., H. D., No. 893, dated 11th September 1923. The services of a Police Inspector from the Province of Sind have also been placed at his disposal. It is hoped that this officer will make a thorough enquiry into the matter. The inception of the Lloyd Barrage should be a help to us in settling this question of criminal tribes. If the example of the Jagiranis is any criterion, there is very little doubt that agricultural settlements with the promise of a grant of land on condition of good behaviour will go a long way to reclaim the criminal tribes in Sind.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

## STATEMENT No. 1.

*Statement showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Province of Sind for the year 1923.*

| Name of criminal tribes. | No. of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review. | No. added during the year. | No. of members whose names were struck off during the year under review. | | | | Total No. on the register at the end of the year under review. | No. of persons included in column 8 absent without leave on 31st December of the year under review. | No. of patils, village-watchmen, owners of land, etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences of criminal tribes. | No. in prison at close of year. | No. of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. | No. of prosecutions for such breaches of rules. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By death. | For improvement of character. | For any other reason. | Total. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Jaziranis .. .. | 257 | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | 11 | 246 | 11 | .. | 6 | 11 | 5 | Sukkur district. |
| Hurs .. .. | 1,565 | 6 | 16 | 80 | 1 | 97 | 1,474 | 24 | .. | 11 | 20 | 20 | Nawabshah district. |
| Do. .. .. | 1,858 | 172 | 42 | 228 | .. | 270 | 1,760 | 4 | .. | 12 | 16 | 16 | Thar Parkar district. |
| Bhands .. .. | 85 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 83 | 2 | .. | 3. | 5 | 5 | Do. |
| Jokhias .. .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nawabshah district |
| Kirias .. .. | 91 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Khushks .. .. | 112 | 4 | 2 | 16 | .. | 18 | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Manghwanis .. .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. |
| Total .. | 4,006 | 182 | 75 | 324 | 4 | 403 | 3,785 | 41 | .. | 32 | 52 | 46 | |

(Signed) D. G. OMMANNEY,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

## STATEMENT 2.

*Statement showing convictions of registered members of criminal tribes.*

| Name of criminal tribe. | Indian Penal Code. | No. of registered members convicted under | | | | | Total No. of persons convicted, columns 2 to 7. | No. of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 23 of Act III, of 1921. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Criminal Procedure Code. | Section 21 | Section 22 (i). | Section 22 (ii). | Other cognizable offences. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Jagiranis .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 7 | .... | Sukkur district. |
| Hurs .. .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 7 | 10 | .. | 21 | .... | Nawabshah district. |
| Do. .. .. | .. | 10 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 26 | .... | Thar Parkar district. |
| Bhands .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 5 | .... | Do. |
| Jokhias .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... | Nawabshah district |
| Kirias .. .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .... | Do. |
| Khushks .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 | .... | Do. |
| Manghwanis .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | Do. |
| Total .. | 10 | 12 | .. | 28 | 28 | .. | 78 | .... | |

(Signed) D. G. OMMANNEY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

*Below No. 35-A of 21st July 1924, from the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona, to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.*

No. T.—223 of 1924.

Camp *via* Dharwar, 31st July 1924.

Returned with compliments.

The report shows that steady progress is being made in the work amongst the Criminal Tribes of the Presidency. As you note, the drop in the number of persons removed from the register for good conduct is rather disappointing. On the other hand in Satara a large number of persons (509) were freed from the obligation to give roll call. This forms a very useful intermediate step towards cancellation of registration, and is in fact an important feature of my proposals now before Government for systematizing the cancellation of registration of suitable persons.

2. In your paragraph 6 you mentioned (*a*) Waghris, (*b*) Berads, (*c*) Lamanis, and (*d*) Bhamptas as showing the least signs of improvement. As settlement work is a corollary to the work amongst the persons brought under the Criminal Tribes Act but not placed in settlements, I would like to make a few remarks on this subject :—

(*a*) *Waghris.*—I am only just commencing work amongst them in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban Division, and am not yet able to give any opinion concerning them.

(*b*) *Berads.*—As far as I have come in contact with them through the settlements I have not noticed any serious reaction towards crime.

(*c*) *Lamanis.*—The increase in crime committed by them which is mainly in Bijapur district is I think due to economic causes. The Lamanis were originally carriers of grain and salt. When they had to settle on land owing to the introduction of railways the only lands available for those who settled in Bijapur district were lands of poor, light soils. Such lands have yielded very poor crops in the past few years. No better lands are available in the district. Nor is there sufficient regular employment for them as labourers. I think the only solution is emigration to places where regular employment can be obtained at least in bad years. Some of them have gone to Bombay City in search of work. But unfortunately employment has not been so easy to obtain there as is usually the case. A few went to forest work in Northern Kanara. For the first time Lamanis have commenced to go to the tea gardens of Assam. A few of the worst Lamanis have been placed in settlements, but as all our existing settlements are full to overflowing not much can be done in this direction. In any case I do not think that the placing of selected persons in settlement will by itself offer a complete solution of the problem.

(*d*) *Bhamptas.*—My attention has recently been specially directed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Criminal Investigation

Department to the Bhamptas, and Pardeshi Bhamptas who have escaped registration and are still out of settlements. Most of those who have specially bad records hail from Ahmednagar district. Registration in this district had not been commenced until the year under report. Now, however, it has been undertaken systematically, and the way is clear for placing the worst characters in settlements. This is indeed I think the only solution for them. Their problem is very different from that of the Lamanis. Their criminality has not an intimate connection with agricultural or industrial conditions. In bad years and in good years alike they maintain themselves by crime. They have adopted thefts as the best way of maintaining themselves and have reached a high proficiency in this their profession. The opening of a new settlement so that such persons can be taken in, is I think the most pressing need of the moment. Unfortunately, however, it is not only a question of finding the money for opening of fresh settlements. At present there is a combination of a slump in the industrial centres with a series of poor years in the Deccan. As a result persons quite fit for release from the existing settlements are unwilling to leave them as they could not maintain themselves if they returned to their former villages. On the other hand the industrial concerns such as Mills have plentiful labour and cannot take in new people from the settlements. I am trying to work out a scheme whereby agricultural colonies in the areas of more certain rainfall are opened up to good settlers and this may help to relieve the present pressure on the settlements.

3. I quite agree with you that some Criminal Tribes should be notified as such throughout the Presidency, and will shortly make definite proposals to bring this into effect. Some system for the registration of persons in jail is as you remark necessary. I have referred the legal question involved to Government.

H. STARTE,
Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Dharwar.

# STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

*Return of cognizable crime for the year 1923 for the*

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending from previous year. | Number reported in the year. | Number in which investigation was refused. | Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6). | Number proved or declared to be false. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 120B (1) ... | Cognizable Criminal conspiracy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to Coin ... | 7 | 27 | ... | 34 | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to Stamps | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... |
| 6 | 489A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | 2 | 16 | ... | 18 | ... |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... | 14 | 37 | ... | 51 | 1 |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B & 226 . | Other offences against public justice. | 60 | 134 | 1 | 193 | 2 |
| 9 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly. | 202 | 662 | 4 | 860 | 33 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier | 8 | 27 | ... | 35 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 293 | 910 | 5 | 1,198 | 36 |
| | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... | 222 | 552 | 11 | 763 | 4 |
| 12 | 307 ... | Attempts at murder ... | 20 | 59 | ... | 79 | 4 |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... | Culpable homicide ... | 93 | 206 | ... | 299 | 8 |
| 14 | 376 ... | Rape by a person other than the husband. | 36 | 115 | 1 | 150 | 27 |
| 15 | 377 ... | Unnatural offence ... | 8 | 61 | ... | 69 | 5 |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. | 22 | 118 | ... | 140 | 1 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide. | 23 | 157 | ... | 180 | ... |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt ... ... | 237 | 1,207 | 4 | 1,440 | 16 |
| 19 | 328 ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 18 | 63 | ... | 81 | 10 |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330, 332 ... | Hurt ... ... | 177 | 1,120 | 2 | 1,295 | 28 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | 56 | 252 | 3 | 305 | 17 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. | 5 | 20 | ... | 25 | 1 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 67 | 323 | ... | 390 | 19 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 24 | 159 | ... | 183 | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 1,008 | 4,412 | 21 | 5,399 | 186 |

## PART I.

*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.*

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. | Number pending at end of year. | True Cases. | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases. | Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15). | Remarks. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Convicted. | Discharged or acquitted. | Not detected or apprehended. | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13). | | | | Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off. | Transferred. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Non-cognizable. | Jirga. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 24 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. |
| 11 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 44 | 7 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 18 | 37 | 108 | 4 | 16 | 129 | 36 | 22 | 165 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 343 | 208 | 131 | 116 | 24 | 275 | 374 | 75 | 649 | 5 | ... | 91 | 50 | ... |
| 13 | 4 | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 399 | 280 | 290 | 132 | 45 | 472 | 465 | 108 | 937 | 13 | 3 | 94 | 53 | ... |
| 75 | 262 | 176 | 90 | 151 | 428 | 1 | ... | 429 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| 10 | 25 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 38 | ... | ... | 38 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | 64 | 145 | 33 | 12 | 190 | ... | ... | 190 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 15 |
| 41 | 37 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 46 | 4 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... |
| 15 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 33 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 30 | 11 | 41 | 5 | 50 | 96 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| 47 | 17 | 108 | 4 | 3 | 115 | 12 | 7 | 127 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 554 | 236 | 265 | 313 | 47 | 629 | 212 | 46 | 841 | 5 | 4 | 393 | 53 | ... |
| 42 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 444 | 215 | 170 | 400 | 35 | 607 | 216 | 46 | 823 | 2 | 1 | 455 | 62 | ... |
| ... 99 | 96 | 51 | 17 | 21 | 92 | 88 | 7 | 180 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 | ... |
| 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 24 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 118 | 71 | 140 | 26 | 14 | 180 | 188 | 71 | 368 | ... | 2 | 9 | 18 | ... |
| 52 | 30 | 64 | 27 | 7 | 98 | 14 | 6 | 112 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | ... |
| 1,572 | 1,098 | 1,243 | 944 | 370 | 2,578 | 755 | 191 | 3,333 | 16 | 20 | 914 | 168 | 23 |

STATEMENT A—

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence | Number pending from previous year. | Number reported in the year. | Number in which investigation was refused. | Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6.) | Number proved or declared to be false. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.* | | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402. | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | 169 | 286 | 4 | 451 | 27 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... ... | 184 | 878 | 14 | 1,048 | 108 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences. | 133 | 630 | 22 | 741 | 18 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | 37 | 238 | 2 | 273 | 8 |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 1,625 | 8,507 | 794 | 9,338 | 333 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | 5 | 12 | ... | 17 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 2,153 | 10,551 | 836 | 11,868 | 494 |
| | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement. | 60 | 357 | 17 | 400 | 25 |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. | 40 | 312 | 2 | 350 | 3 |
| 33 | 374 ... | Compulsory labour ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 100 | 669 | 19 | 750 | 28 |
| | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft { of cattle ... ... | 627 | 2,718 | 287 | 3,058 | 165 |
| | | { ordinary ... ... | 1,435 | 10,563 | 1,088 | 10,910 | 435 |
| 35 | 406 to 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust ... | 240 | 704 | 12 | 932 | 43 |
| 36 | 411 to 414 ... | Receiving stolen property ... | 350 | 919 | 1 | 1,268 | 30 |
| 37 | 419, 420 ... | Cheating ... ... | 116 | 475 | 10 | 581 | 20 |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 97 | 604 | 42 | 659 | 26 |
| 39 | 461, 462 ... | Breaking closed receptacle. | 6 | 41 | 3 | 44 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 2,871 | 16,024 | 1,443 | 17,452 | 721 |
| | | Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ... | 6,425 | 32,566 | 2,324 | 36,667 | 1,415 |

PART I—*continued.*

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. | Number pending at end of year. | True Cases. | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases. | Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15). | Remarks. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Convicted. | Discharged or acquitted. | Not detected or apprehended. | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13). | | | | Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dorcmant, Struck off. | Transferred. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Non cognizable. | Jirga. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 39 | 118 | 79 | 30 | 156 | 269 | 19 | ... | 288 | 2 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... |
| 231 | 171 | 215 | 53 | 267 | 549 | 57 | 17 | 606 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 18 | ... |
| 148 | 127 | 28 | 29 | 389 | 468 | 96 | 8 | 564 | 2 | ... | 5 | 8 | ... |
| 120 | 45 | 44 | 2 4 | 32 | 102 | 64 | 20 | 166 | ... | ... | 12 | 17 | ... |
| 681 | 1,337 | 1,439 | 203 | 5,316 | 7,752 | 168 | 55 | 7,920 | 19 | 10 | 77 | 40 | ... |
| 3 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1,222 | 1,808 | 1,809 | 339 | 6,160 | 9,144 | 404 | 100 | 9,548 | 24 | 12 | 114 | 85 | ... |
| 161 | 71 | 58 | 78 | 7 | 160 | 349 | 36 | 509 | ... | ... | 101 | 6 | ... |
| 147 | 25 | 81 | 75 | 14 | 172 | 59 | 16 | 231 | 4 | 1 | 77 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 308 | 96 | 139 | 153 | 21 | 332 | 408 | 52 | 740 | 4 | 1 | 178 | 6 | ... |
| 426 | 524 | 746 | 174 | 981 | 2,188 | 137 | 63 | 2,325 | 33 | 9 | 12 | 6 | ... |
| 1,773 | 1,335 | 3,361 | 221 | 3,728 | 8,398 | 736 | 400 | 9,134 | 16 | 41 | 14 | 25 | ... |
| 216 | 203 | 234 | 51 | 161 | 458 | 414 | 84 | 872 | 22 | 2 | 19 | 2 | ... |
| 232 | 265 | 573 | 101 | 51 | 726 | 156 | 88 | 882 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | ... |
| 119 | 125 | 178 | 58 | 68 | 314 | 238 | 39 | 552 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 3 | ... |
| 236 | 87 | 130 | 151 | 28 | 351 | 1,352 | 210 | 1,703 | 1 | ... | 196 | 20 | ... |
| 10 | 6 | 5 | ... | 21 | 29 | 167 | 137 | 196 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,012 | 2,545 | 5,227 | 756 | 5,038 | 12,464 | 3,200 | 1,021 | 15,664 | 87 | 66 | 289 | 65 | ... |
| 6,513 | 5,827 | 8,708 | 2,324 | 11,634 | 24,990 | 5,232 | 1,472 | 30,922 | 144 | 102 | 1,589 | 377 | 23 |

STATEMENT A—

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending from previous year. | Number reported in the year. | Number in which investigation was refused. | Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6). | Number proved or declared to be false. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 ... | Offences against religion ... | 2 | 14 | ... | 16 | ... |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ,, | 34 | 325 | 31 | 328 | 2 |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 305 | 5,780 | 2 | 6,083 | 5 |
| 43 | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911). | | 83 | 815 | ... | 898 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 424 | 6,934 | 33 | 7,325 | 7 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 6,849* | 39,500 | 2,357 | 43,992 | 1,422 |

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement

Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1922—6,266 cases.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Suburban Division... | + 2 | cases of previous year again taken up this year. |
| Northern Division ... | + 93 | do. do. |
| Central Division ... | +113 | do. do. |
| Southern Division ... | + 61 | undetected cases of last year detected this year. |
| Sind ... | + 299 | cases—difference not explained. |
| Railways ... | + 10 | cases of previous year again taken up this year. |
| Total ... | +583 | cases. |

PART I—*concluded.*

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. | Number pending at end of year. | True Cases. | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases. | Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15). | Remarks. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Convicted. | Discharged or acquitted. | Not detected or apprehended. | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13). | | | | Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off. | Transferred. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Non-cognizable. | Jirga. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 28 | 12 | 38 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 94 | 37 | 163 | 25 | 16 | 225 | 91 | 57 | 316 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| 120 | 371 | 5,200 | 234 | 139 | 5,576 | 3,814 | 2,579 | 8,389 | 2 | 12 | 35 | 8 | ... |
| 6 | 66 | 777 | 47 | 2 | 826 | 716 | 346 | 1,542 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 224 | 476 | 6,133 | 308 | 162 | 6,636 | 3,649 | 2,094 | 10,286 | 2 | 13 | 38 | 13 | ... |
| 6,737 | 6,303 | 14,841 | 2,632 | 11,796 | 31,626 | 8,881 | 4,466 | 40,507 | 146 | 115 | 1,627 | 390 | 23 |

not passed orders.

the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.
A, Part I, for 1922:—

J. C. CURRY,
*for* Inspector General of Police.

## STATEMENT

*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1923*

| Serial No. | Law. Sections of Indian Penal Code. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrates' order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119. | Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120-B (1) ... | Cognizable criminal conspiracy ... ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to Coin. | 4 | 39 | 3 | ... | 34 | 21 |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to Stamps ... ... | ..... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... | ..... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 489A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A . | Harbouring an offender. | 19 | 76 | ... | ... | 43 | 15 |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225-B and 226. | Other offences against public justice ... | 66 | 222 | ... | ... | 219 | 157 |
| 9 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... ... | 1,019 | 3,446 | 70 | ... | 2,816 | 994 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | 4 | 24 | ... | ... | 20 | 15 |
| | | Total ... | 1,113 | 3,821 | 73 | ... | 3,142 | 1,207 |
| | | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... | 495 | 770 | 38 | 1 | 798 | 337 |
| 12 | 307 ... | Attempts at murder ... | 23 | 79 | 2 | ... | 53 | 23 |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... | Culpable homicide ... | 214 | 335 | 5 | ... | 393 | 211 |
| 14 | 376 ... | Rape by a person other than the husband ... | 32 | 108 | 2 | ... | 94 | 35 |
| 15 | 377 ... | Unnatural offence ... | 6 | 55 | 7 | ... | 40 | 23 |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... | 14 | 63 | 2 | ... | 64 | 47 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ... | 15 | 140 | 3 | ... | 138 | 107 |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt ... | 494 | 1,956 | 45 | ... | 1,899 | 508 |
| 19 | 328 ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 12 | 23 | 3 | ... | 27 | 11 |

## A—Part II.

*for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.*

| Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. | | | Remarks. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Died, Escaped, Lunatics, &c. | Transferred. | Non-cognizable. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Approvers. | Jirga. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | ... | 6 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | ... | 51 | 95 | 9 | 82 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | 6 | 50 | 70 | 27 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 18 | ... | ... |
| 1,822 | 12 | 1,202 | 2,153 | 319 | 1,686 | 18 | 141 | 218 | 554 | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 6 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,935 | 18 | 1,320 | 2,339 | 361 | 1,813 | 26 | 143 | 230 | 573 | ... | ... |
| 461 | 20 | 401 | 8 | ... | 8 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 28 | 2 | 18 |
| 30 | 2 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 12 | ... | 2 |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | 4 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 19 | 21 | ... | 21 |
| 59 | 1 | 42 | 14 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | 14 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | 10 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 31 | ... | 13 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 1,891 | 15 | 448 | 573 | 88 | 429 | 4 | 23 | 31 | 1,040 | ... | ... |
| 16 | ... | 4 | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrates' order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code*—continued. | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330, 332 | Hurt ... ... | 258 | 1,699 | 31 | 2 | 1,497 | 309 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... ... | 90 | 351 | 27 | ... | 225 | 77 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ... ... | 15 | 30 | ... | ... | 36 | 14 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... ... | 115 | 345 | 11 | ... | 368 | 217 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... | 20 | 171 | 5 | ... | 154 | 85 |
| | | Total ... | 1,803 | 6,125 | 181 | 3 | 5,786 | 2,004 |
| | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.* | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, 402. | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ... ... | 491 | 655 | 41 | ... | 767 | 365 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... ... | 151 | 708 | 24 | 7 | 650 | 375 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 80 | 203 | 3 | ... | 207 | 37 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... ... | 33 | 192 | 8 | ... | 181 | 89 |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... | 642 | 3,658 | 158 | 3 | 3,371 | 2,257 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... | 130 | 161 | ... | ... | 117 | 56 |
| | | Total ... | 1,527 | 5,577 | 234 | 10 | 5,293 | 3,179 |

## A—Part II—*continued.*

| Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases. | | | Remarks. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Died, Escaped, Lunatics, &c. | Transferred. | Non-cognizable. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Approvers. | Jirga. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 1,188 | 16 | 354 | 505 | 78 | 396 | 1 | 38 | 34 | 801 | ... | ... |
| 148 | 17 | 178 | 299 | 8 | 236 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 61 | ... | ... |
| 32 | ... | 9 | 34 | 1 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| 151 | 20 | 66 | 395 | 132 | 255 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 69 | 1 | 29 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 1 | ... | 2 | 27 | ... | ... |
| 3,732 | 96 | 1,737 | 1,872 | 333 | 1,387 | 22 | 81 | 118 | 2,013 | 2 | 41 |
| 402 | 16 | 328 | 160 | ... | 154 | 5 | ... | 5 | 75 | 6 | ... |
| 275 | 22 | 143 | 136 | 22 | 110 | 10 | 3 | 22 | 21 | ... | ... |
| 170 | 3 | 66 | 199 | 16 | 177 | 2 | ... | 5 | 25 | ... | ... |
| 92 | 1 | 28 | 90 | 30 | 60 | ... | 4 | 4 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1,114 | 49 | 674 | 381 | 86 | 286 | 13 | 13 | 68 | 147 | ... | ... |
| 61 | ... | 170 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... |
| 2,114 | 91 | 1,409 | 966 | 154 | 787 | 34 | 20 | 104 | 291 | 7 | ... |

STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrates' order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | 91 | 524 | 14 | ... | 489 | 108 |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | 43 | 266 | 13 | 1 | 252 | 88 |
| 33 | 374 ... | Compulsory labour ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 134 | 790 | 27 | 1 | 741 | 196 |
| | | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | | |
| 34 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft { of cattle ... | 321 | 1,736 | 45 | 2 | 1,630 | 1,052 |
| | | { ordinary ... | 713 | 6,509 | 179 | 6 | 6,046 | 4,483 |
| 35 | 406 to 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust. | 180 | 376 | 21 | ... | 413 | 252 |
| 36 | 411 to 414 ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... | 324 | 1,220 | 30 | ... | 1,131 | 805 |
| 37 | 419, 420 ... | Cheating ... ... | 92 | 476 | 18 | 1 | 414 | 219 |
| 38 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ... | 120 | 797 | 11 | ... | 785 | 907 |
| 39 | 461, 462 ... | Breaking closed receptacle ... ... | 5 | 99 | ... | ... | 25 | 22 |
| | | Total ... | 1,755 | 11,143 | 304 | 9 | 10,444 | 7,040 |
| | | Total, Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ... | 6,382 | 27,456 | 819 | 23 | 25,406 | 13,696 |

A—PART II—*continued.*

| Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | REMARKS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Died, Escaped, Lunatics, &c. | Transferred. | Non-cognizable. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Approvers. | Jirga. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 381 | ... | 110 | 1,001 | 81 | 901 | 1 | ... | 1 | 238 | ... | .... |
| 164 | ... | 40 | 122 | 15 | 94 | 3 | ... | ... | 106 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 545 | .... | 150 | 1,123 | 96 | 995 | 4 | ... | 1 | 344 | ... | ... |
| 578 | 106 | 309 | 251 | 77 | 159 | 19 | 1 | 51 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1,563 | 106 | 921 | 1,414 | 615 | 732 | 9 | 16 | 45 | 27 | .. | ... |
| 161 | 29 | 111 | 553 | 95 | 405 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 46 | ... | ... |
| 326 | 27 | 309 | 275 | 148 | 99 | 4 | 8 | 62 | 15 | ... | ... |
| 195 | 9 | 128 | 369 | 55 | 292 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 57 | ... | ... |
| 578 | 3 | 118 | 3,525 | 471 | 2,940 | ... | ... | 3 | 397 | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,404 | 280 | 1,905 | 6,337 | 1,461 | 4,627 | 38 | 28 | 170 | 548 | ... | ... |
| 11,780 | 485 | 6,521 | 12,687 | 2,405 | 9,609 | 124 | 272 | 623 | 3,769 | 9 | 41 |

STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Law. | Offence. | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police. | Arrested by the Police during the year. | Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. | Released by Magistrates' order before trial. | Number of persons tried. | Number convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | | |
| 40 | 295 to 297 ... | Offences against religion. | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | 9 | 5 |
| 41 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... | 33 | 286 | 10 | ... | 270 | 211 |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ... | 367 | 6,802 | 13 | ... | 6,664 | 6,135 |
| 43 | ..... | Offences under the criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911) ... | 84 | 875 | ... | ... | 873 | 827 |
| | | Total ... | 486 | 7,974 | 23 | ... | 7,816 | 7,178 |
| | | Grand Total ... | *6,818 | 35,490 | 842 | 23 | 33,222 | 20,804 |

*Note*,—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 43 are not all concerned in
ment A, Part II, for the

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1922... 6,574 persons.
Bombay Suburban Division ... ... +6 persons
Northern Division ... ... ... −4 persons
Central Division ... ... ... +18 persons
Sind ... ... ... ... +224 persons
Total ... +244 persons.

A—PART II—*concluded.*

| Number acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | REMARKS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number arrested. | Number convicted. | Number acquitted or discharged. | Died, Escaped, Lunatics, &c. | Transferred. | Non-cognizable. | Compounded and withdrawn. | Approvers. | Jirga. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) |
| 4 | ... | 5 | 88 | 26 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 59 | 1 | 37 | 133 | 74 | 39 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 529 | 2 | 473 | 3,416 | 2,967 | 402 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 37 | 1 | ... |
| 46 | ... | 84 | 907 | 509 | 387 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 638 | 3 | 599 | 4,544 | 3,576 | 890 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 51 | 1 | ... |
| 12,418 | 488 | 7,120 | 17,231 | 5,981 | 10,499 | 130 | 274 | 637 | 3,320 | 10 | 41 |

up direct by Magistrates.
cognizable offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in State sake of convenience.
Statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1922:—

omitted last year have been included this year.
erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
omitted last year have been included this year.
difference not explained.

J. C. CURRY,
*for* Inspector General of Police.

## STATEMENT

*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1923 for the*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending at beginning of year. | Cases reported in the year. | Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5). | Number dismissed without trial | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | *Sections of I. P. Code.* | | | | | |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 117 .. ... | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 118, 119 ... | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120B (1) and 120B (2). | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.* | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 | Offences against the State ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 137 ... ... | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229. | Offences against public justice. | 51 | 476 | 527 | 20 | 29 |
| | 161 to 169, 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants... | 5 | 45 | 50 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 68 | 419 | 487 | 20 | 20 |
| 7 | 465 to 477*a* ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts. | 14 | 62 | 76 | 10 | 1 |
| 8 | 264 to 267 ... | Offences relating to weights and measures. | 6 | 59 | 65 | ... | ... |
| 9 | 482 to 489 ... | Making or using false trade-marks. | ... | 18 | 18 | 2 | ... |
| 10 | 149, 153*a* to 156, 160. | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. | 14 | 507 | 521 | 6 | 10 |
| | | Total ... | 158 | 1,590 | 1,748 | 61 | 64 |
| | | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 ... | Causing miscarriage... .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 12 | 370 ... ... | Buying or disposing of slaves. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 12a | 376 ... ... | Rape by the husband ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 |

## B—PART I.

*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.*

| NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN | | Number pending at close of year. | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discharge or acquittal. | Conviction. | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 136 | 301 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 4 transferred. |
| 17 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 170 | 101 | 84 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 transferred. |
| 25 | 26 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 4 transferred.<br>1 committed. |
| 9 | 50 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 94 | 396 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 454 | 907 | 164 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 transferred.<br>1 committed. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |

## STATEMENT B—PART

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending at beginning of year. | Cases reported in the year. | Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5). | Number dismissed without trial. | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.* | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 ... | Extortion ... ... ... | 9 | 56 | 65 | 11 | 2 |
| | | Total ... | 9 | 56 | 65 | 11 | 2 |
| | | CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 ... ... | Wrongful confinement ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358. | Criminal force ... ... | 59 | 1,496 | 1,555 | 337 | 649 |
| 16 | 334 ... ... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | 3 | 41 | 44 | ... | 13 |
| 17 | 323 ... ... | Voluntarily causing hurt ... | 478 | 12,645 | 13,123 | 1,658 | 6,322 |
| | | Total ... | 540 | 14,188 | 14,728 | 1,995 | 6,985 |
| | | CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.* | | | | | |
| 18 | 417, 418 ... | Cheating ... ... ... | 20 | 180 | 200 | 42 | 24 |
| 19 | 403 to 405 ... | Criminal misappropriation of property. | 44 | 364 | 408 | 70 | 65 |
| 20 | 426, 427, 434 | Mischief (simple) ... ... | 119 | 2,577 | 2,696 | 327 | 1,238 |
| | | Total ... | 183 | 3,121 | 3,304 | 439 | 1,317 |
| | | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.* | | | | | |
| 21 | 298 ... ... | Offences against religion ... | 3 | 4 | 7 | ... | 2 |
| 22 | 490 to 492 ... | Criminal breach of contract of service. | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| 23 | 493 to 498 ... | Offences relating to marriage. | 214 | 1,732 | 1,946 | 298 | 914 |
| 24 | 500 to 502 ... | Defamation ... ... ... | 28 | 231 | 259 | 50 | 70 |
| 25 | 504, 506 to 510. | Intimidation, insult and annoyance. | 159 | 4,700 | 4,859 | 987 | 2,446 |
| 26 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, | Public and local nuisances ... | 4 | 157 | 161 | 2 | 7 |
| 27 | 294*a* ... | Keeping a lottery office ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | 10 | 370 | 380 | 5 | ... |

I—*continued.*

| Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in | | Number pending at close of year. | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discharge or acquittal. | Conviction. | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 30 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 | 18 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 348 | 168 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 6 transferred. |
| 6 | 21 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3,691 | 872 | 560 | ... | ... | 2 | 20 transferred. |
| 4,047 | 1,063 | 612 | ... | ... | 2 | 26 transferred |
| 15 | 20 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 transferred. |
| 134 | 60 | 70 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 690 | 321 | 136 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 transferred. |
| 909 | 410 | 224 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 transferred. |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 433 | 68 | 225 | ... | ... | ... | 6 transferred.<br>2 committed. |
| 90 | 20 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 2 transferred. |
| 904 | 290 | 218 | ... | ... | ... | 14 transferred. |
| 24 | 116 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 90 | 245 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | |

STATEMENT B—PART

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Number pending at beginning of year. | Cases reported in the year. | Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5). | Number dismissed without trial. | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*—continued. | | | | | | |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. | Public nuisances ... ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | ... | ... |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. | Disputes as to immovable property. | 10 | 92 | 102 | 10 | 11 |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. | Maintenance of wives and children. | 12 | 266 | 278 | 18 | 97 |
| | | Total ... | 442 | 7,583 | 8,025 | 1,371 | 3,549 |
| | Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police. | | 3,053 | 55,326 | 58,379 | 389 | 4,601 |
| | | Total ... | 3,053 | 55,326 | 58,379 | 389 | 4,601 |
| | | Grand Total ... | *4,387 | 81,573 | 86,260 | 4,269 | 16,519 |

*Note.*—The total in column 6 should correspond with

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,386 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sind | ... − 2 | Difference not explained. |
| Railways | ... + 3 | Do. do. |
| | 4,387 | cases. |

I—*concluded.*

| Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in | | Number pending at close of year. | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discharge or acquittal. | Conviction. | | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 2 | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 31 | 33 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 93 | 52 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 transferred. |
| 1,032 | 847 | 549 | ... | ... | ... | 25 transferred.<br>2 committed. |
| 6,221 | 44,251 | 2,876 | ... | ... | 1 | 41 transferred. |
| 6,231 | 44,251 | 2,876 | .. | ... | 1 | 41 transferred. |
| 13,347 | 47,687 | 4,431 | ... | ... | 6 | 101 transferred.<br>3 committed. |

the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

1923 and column 4 of the same statement for 1923 :—
ear 1922.

J. C. CURRY,
*for* Inspector-General of Police.

# STATEMENT B—

*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1923 for*

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | *Sections of I. P. Code.* | |
| 1 | 115 ... ... | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c. | 1 |
| | 117 ... ... | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c. | ..... |
| | 118, 119 ... ... | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ..... |
| | 120-B (1) and 120-B (2). ... | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | 1 |
| | | CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.* | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 ... ... | Offences against the State ... ... | ..... |
| 3 | 137 ... ... | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. ... | 4 |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229. | Offences against public justice ... .. | 94 |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ... | Offences by public servants ... ... | 10 |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 96 |
| 7 | 465 to 477*a* ... ... | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts. | 37 |
| 8 | 264 to 267 ... ... | Offences relating to weights and measures ... | 8 |
| 9 | 482 to 489 ... ... | Making or using false trademarks ... | ..... |
| 10 | 149, 153*a* to 156, 160 ... | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... | 87 |
| | | Total ... | 336 |
| | | CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.* | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 ... ... | Causing miscarriage ... ... | 4 |
| 12 | 370 ... ... | Buying or disposing of slaves ... ... | ..... |
| 12A | 376 ... ... | Rape by the husband ... ... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | 4 |
| | | CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.* | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 ... ... | Extortion ... ... | 29 |
| | | Total ... | 29 |

# PART II.

*the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.*

| PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED. | | | | | PERSONS TRIED. | | | | REMARKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On complaint. | On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police. | Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Persons who appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. | Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14(*a*) | 14(*b*) | 14(*c*) | |
| 1 | ... | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ..... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | ..... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 50 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 34 | ... | 2 | 36 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 44·11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 639 | 48 | 2 | 779 | 2 | 221 | 450 | 65·5 | 39 | 61 | ... | ... | 4 transferred. 2 committed. |
| 57 | 1 | ..... | 68 | 1 | 31 | 19 | 32·76 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 523 | 12 | 7 | 624 | 18 | 238 | 215 | 40·18 | 121 | 29 | ... | ... | 3 transferred. |
| 71 | ... | 7 | 101 | 23 | 32 | 17 | 23·94 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58 | 18 | ..... | 84 | ... | 11 | 66 | 86·84 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | ... | ..... | 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 transferred. |
| 1,831 | 125 | 3 | 2,040 | 18 | 483 | 1,474 | 75·35 | 52 | 13 | ... | ... | |
| 3,227 | 204 | 21 | 3,746 | 72 | 1,030 | 2,260 | 65·87 | 263 | 106 | ... | ... | 8 transferred. 2 committed. |
| 6 | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | 2 | 4 | 66 66 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 15 | ... | 2 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 26·66 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | |
| 141 | ... | 8 | 162 | 17 | 74 | 51 | 36·17 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | |
| 141 | ... | 8 | 162 | 17 | 74 | 51 | 36·17 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | |

## STATEMENT B—PART

| Serial Number. | Law. | Offence. | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | **CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*** | |
| 14 | 345 ... ... | Wrongful confinement ... ... | ..... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 ... ... | Criminal force ... ... | 199 |
| 16 | 334 ... ... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ... | 4 |
| 17 | 323 ... ... | Voluntarily causing hurt ... ... | 1,330 |
| | | Total ... | 1,533 |
| | | **CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*** | |
| 18 | 417, 418 ... ... | Cheating ... ... | 49 |
| 19 | 403 to 405 ... ... | Criminal misappropriation of property ... | 84 |
| 20 | 426, 427, 434 ... ... | Mischief (simple) ... ... | 370 |
| | | Total ... | 503 |
| | | **CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*** | |
| 21 | 298 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... | 9 |
| 22 | 490 to 492 ... .. | Criminal breach of contract of service ... | 1 |
| 23 | 493 to 498 ... ... | Offences relating to marriage ... ... | 776 |
| 24 | 500 to 502 ... ... | Defamation ... ... | 42 |
| 25 | 504, 506 to 510 ... ... | Intimidation, insult and annoyance .. | 461 |
| 26 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances ... ... | 4 |
| 27 | 294*a* ... ... | Keeping a lottery office ... ... | ..... |
| 28 | Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | 48 |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ... | Public nuisances ... ... | 1 |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.... | Disputes as to immovable property ... | 60 |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C. | Maintenance of wives and children ... | 13 |
| | | Total ... | 1,414 |
| | Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police... | | 3,630 |
| | | Total .. | 3,630 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | *7,450 |

*Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B,

7,515 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Bombay Suburban Division — 32 persons erroneously
Central Division — 31 persons erroneously
Southern Division — 7 persons erroneously shown
Sind + 4 persons
Railways + 1 persons

Total ...

II—*concluded.*

| Persons against whom process issued. | | Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | Persons who appeared before the Courts. | Persons discharged after appearance without trial. | Persons tried. | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6). | Persons under trial at close of the year. | Remarks. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On complaint. | On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial. | Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences. | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance. | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14(*a*) | 14(*b*) | 14(*c*) | |
| 19 | ... | ... .. | 19 | ... | 6 | 5 | 26·31 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 2,776 | 42 | 66 | 2,951 | 420 | 775 | 341 | 12·10 | 132 | 1,277 | ... | ... | 6 transferred. |
| 15 | 19 | ..... | 138 | .. | 63 | 40 | 29·85 | 8 | 27 | ... | ... | |
| 26,045 | 2,544 | 99 | 31,820 | 3,150 | 11,403 | 2,847 | 6·03 | 1,514 | 13,384 | 3 | ... | 22 transferred. |
| 30,955 | 2,605 | 165 | 34,928 | 3,570 | 12,247 | 2,233 | 6·65 | 1,660 | 15,190 | 2 | ... | 28 transferred. |
| 291 | 27 | 2 | 365 | 30 | 188 | 53 | 16·66 | 46 | 38 | ... | ... | 1 transferred. |
| 517 | 10 | 20 | 591 | 67 | 264 | 96 | 18·21 | 88 | 76 | ... | ... | |
| 5,474 | 178 | 15 | 6,007 | 679 | 1,899 | 566 | 10·01 | 315 | 2,511 | 1 | ... | 7 transferred. |
| 6,282 | 215 | 37 | 6,963 | 785 | 2,351 | 715 | 11·00 | 479 | 2,625 | 1 | ... | 8 transferred. |
| 10 | ... | ..... | 19 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 90· | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 14 | ... | ..... | 15 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 57·14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 4,836 | 22 | 54 | 5,580 | 818 | 1,207 | 134 | 2·75 | 351 | 2,413 | ... | ... | 57 transferred. |
| 519 | ... | 4 | 557 | 98 | 231 | 30 | 7·51 | 63 | 123 | ... | ... | 3 transferred. |
| 9,043 | 138 | 70 | 9,577 | 1,226 | 2,525 | 474 | 5·16 | 473 | 4,846 | ... | ... | 33 transferred. |
| 166 | 12 | 1 | 181 | 10 | 30 | 125 | 70·22 | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | ..... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,004 | 104 | 1 | 1,155 | 23 | 358 | 609 | 54 96 | 133 | 32 | ... | ... | |
| 12 | 8 | ..... | 21 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 80· | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 360 | 46 | 17 | 449 | 21 | 119 | 189 | 46·55 | 86 | 34 | ... | ... | |
| 255 | ... | ..... | 267 | 14 | 102 | 52 | 20·39 | 15 | 81 | ... | ... | 3 transferred. |
| 16,226 | 330 | 147 | 17,823 | 2,214 | 4,683 | 1,657 | 10·00 | 1,636 | 7,537 | ... | ... | 96 transferred. |
| 60,154 | 1,390 | 702 | 64,472 | 583 | 8,536 | 47,025 | 76·41 | 2,752 | 5,526 | ... | ... | 50 transferred. |
| 60,154 | 1,390 | 702 | 64,472 | 583 | 8,536 | 47,025 | 76·41 | 2,752 | 5,526 | .. | ... | 50 transferred. |
| 117,601 | 4,744 | 1,032 | 128,113 | 7,242 | 28,926 | 53,945 | 44·30 | 6,812 | 30,996 | 3 | ... | 190 transferred<br>2 committed. |

Part II, for the year 1922 and column 4 of this statement :—
of Statement B, Part II, for 1922.
shown last year have been omitted this year.
shown last year have been omitted this year.
last year have been omitted this year.
—Difference not explained.
Do.

—65 persons.

7,450 persons.

J. C. CURRY,
*for* Inspector-General of Police.

# STATEMENT C.

## *Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1923.*

| Offence. | Number of cases in which property was stolen. | Number of cases in which property was recovered. | Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. | Amount of property stolen. | Amount of property recovered. | Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| *A.—Cognizable.* | | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. Theft— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 5,543 | 2,227 | 40·17 | 12,06,512 | 2,49,770 | 24·43 |
| (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. | ... | 640 | ... | ..... | 58,375 | ... |
| (*c*) Other thefts ... ... | 9,404 | 4,727 | 50·26 | 8,54,395 | 3,45,865 | 43·59 |
| 2. Robbery— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Dacoity ... ... | 170 | 74 | 43·53 | 88,110 | 19,691 | 25·88 |
| (*b*) Other Robbery ... ... | 447 | 218 | 48·77 | 62,278 | 13,582 | 29·77 |
| 3. Criminal breach of trust ... | 275 | 124 | 45·09 | 63,441 | 24,008 | 42·56 |
| 4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent. | 56 | 14 | 25· | 15,466 | 1,074 | 19·64 |
| Total ... | 15,895 | 8,024 | 50·48 | 21,88,202 | 7,12,365 | 36·80 |
| *B.—Non-Cognizable.* | | | | | | |
| 5. Extortion ... ... | 16 | 7 | 43·75 | 1,474 | 658 | 45·73 |
| 6. Criminal misappropriation ... | 66 | 34 | 51·51 | 7,938 | 5,548 | 65·04 |
| Total ... | 82 | 41 | 50· | 9,412 | 6,206 | 60·37 |

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct magistrates' cognizable cases :—

| Column 5. | Column 6. | Column 7. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 80,530 | Rs. 50,109 | 62·22 |

(2) Rs. 29,196 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 56,185 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1923 in 883 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year (1923) Rs. 1,95,405.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1923 in 2,968 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year Rs. 7,91,841.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1923 in 1,501 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year Rs. 1,76,908.

J. C. CURRY,

*for* Inspector General of Police.

# STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

*Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay*

| | District. | | Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. | Number of Superintendents. | Number of Assistant Superintendents. | Number of Deputy Superintendents. | Number of Inspectors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Bombay Suburban Division. | 1. Bombay Suburban District | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Northern Division. | 2. Ahmedabad | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 3. Broach | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | 4. Kaira | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | 5. Panch Mahals | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | 6. Surat | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 7. Thana | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| Central Division. | 8. Ahmednagar | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 9. East Khandesh | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 10. West Khandesh | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 11. Nasik | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | 12. Poona | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| | 13. Satara | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | 14. Sholapur | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 11 | 30 |
| Southern Division. | 15. Belgaum | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | 16. Bijapur | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | 17. Dharwar | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 |
| | 18. Kanara | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 19. Kolaba | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | 20. Ratnagiri | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 23 |
| Sind. | 21. Karachi Headquarters | ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | 22. Karachi District | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | 23. Hyderabad | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | 24. Sukkur | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 |
| | 25. Larkana | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| | 26. Thar and Parkar | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 27. Upper Sind Frontier | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 28. Nawabshah | ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 32 |

D.

*Presidency, including Sind and Railways for the year 1923.*

| Number of Sub-Inspectors. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Head Constables. | | | Number of Constables. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 7 | 1 | 71 | ... | ... | 169 | ... | ... |
| 7 | 1 | 71 | ... | ... | 169 | ... | ... |
| 31 | 2 | 246 | ... | 5 | 1,054 | ... | 25 |
| 13 | ... | 106 | ... | ... | 406 | ... | ... |
| 27 | ... | 189 | ... | 4 | 682 | ... | 20 |
| 18 | ... | 133 | ... | 3 | 570 | ... | 15 |
| 16 | ... | 135 | ... | 2 | 591 | ... | 8 |
| 23 | ... | 195 | ... | ... | 555 | ... | ... |
| 128 | 2 | 1,004 | ... | 14 | 3,858 | ... | 68 |
| 25 | 1 | 166 | ... | ... | 619 | ... | ... |
| 34 | ... | 217 | ... | ... | 701 | ... | 1 |
| 22 | ... | 164 | ... | ... | 560 | ... | ... |
| 35 | 1 | 226 | ... | ... | 802 | ... | ... |
| 36 | 17 | 372 | ... | ... | 1,135 | ... | 6 |
| 37 | ... | 206 | ... | ... | 703 | ... | ... |
| 23 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | 548 | ... | ... |
| 212 | 19 | 1,496 | ... | ... | 5,068 | ... | 7 |
| 28 | 1 | 159 | ... | ... | 596 | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | 168 | ... | ... | 544 | ... | ... |
| 37 | ... | 198 | ... | ... | 770 | ... | ... |
| 18 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | 415 | ... | ... |
| 16 | ... | 104 | ... | ... | 360 | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | 135 | ... | ... | 439 | ... | ... |
| 133 | 1 | 909 | ... | ... | 3,124 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 19 | 131 | 15 | 3 | 825 | ... | 21 |
| 17 | ... | 18 | ... | 52 | 86 | ... | 100 |
| 24 | 1 | 85 | ... | 40 | 428 | ... | 103 |
| 26 | ... | 111 | ... | 31 | 523 | ... | 80 |
| 25 | ... | 75 | ... | 50 | 361 | ... | 124 |
| 18 | ... | 56 | ... | 41 | 247 | ... | 181 |
| 13 | ... | 51 | ... | 28 | 255 | ... | 106 |
| 16 | ... | 52 | ... | 40 | 246 | ... | 90 |
| 162 | 20 | 579 | 15 | 285 | 2,971 | ... | 805 |

STATEMENT

| Districts. | | Total. | Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17). | Area of District in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Bombay Suburban Division. | 1. Bombay Suburban District ... | 250 | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | 142 |
| | Total ... | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 142 |
| Northern Division. | 2. Ahmedabad ... ... | 1,371 | ... | ... | ... | 3,824 |
| | 3. Broach ... ... | 528 | ... | ... | ... | 1,468 |
| | 4. Kaira ... ... | 927 | ... | ... | ... | 1,596 |
| | 5. Panch Mahals ... ... | 745 | ... | ... | ... | 1,606 |
| | 6. Surat ... ... | 757 | ... | ... | ... | 1,651 |
| | 7. Thana ... ... | 779 | ... | ... | ... | 3,434 |
| | Total ... | 5,107 | ... | ... | ... | 13,579 |
| Central Division. | 8. Ahmednagar ... ... | 818 | ... | ... | ... | 6,610 |
| | 9. East Khandesh ... ... | 960 | ... | ... | ... | 4,551 |
| | 10. West Khandesh ... ... | 751 | ... | ... | ... | 6,401 |
| | 11. Nasik ... ... | 1,073 | ... | ... | ... | 5,877 |
| | 12. Poona ... ... | 1,577 | ... | ... | ... | 5,357 |
| | 13. Satara ... ... | 955 | ... | ... | ... | 4,910 |
| | 14. Sholapur ... ... | 721 | ... | ... | ... | 4,556 |
| | Total ... | 6,855 | ... | ... | ... | 38,262 |
| Southern Division. | 15. Belgaum ... ... | 793 | ... | ... | ... | 4,611 |
| | 16. Bijapur ... ... | 740 | ... | ... | ... | 5,707 |
| | 17. Dharwar ... ... | 1,012 | ... | ... | ... | 4,606 |
| | 18. Kanara ... ... | 583 | ... | ... | ... | 3,946 |
| | 19. Kolaba ... ... | 483 | ... | ... | ... | 2,169 |
| | 20. Ratnagiri ... ... | 595 | ... | ... | ... | 3,989 |
| | Total ... | 4,206 | ... | ... | ... | 25,028 |
| Sind. | 21. Karachi Headquarters ... ... | 1,047 | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| | 22. Karachi District ... ... | 279 | ... | ... | ... | 11,160 |
| | 23. Hyderabad ... ... | 687 | ... | ... | ... | 4,417 |
| | 24. Sukkur ... ... | 778 | ... | ... | ... | 5,612 |
| | 25. Larkana ... ... | 641 | ... | ... | ... | 5,057 |
| | 26. Thar and Parkar ... ... | 548 | ... | ... | ... | 13,636 |
| | 27. Upper Sind Frontier ... ... | 458 | ... | ... | ... | 2,664 |
| | 28. Nawabshah ... ... | 449 | ... | ... | ... | 3,889 |
| | Total ... | 4,887 | ... | ... | ... | 46,506 |

D—*continued.*

| Population of District. 20 | Urban Population of District. 21 | Number of Police Stations. 22 | Number of Outposts. 23 | Proportion of Police. To area. 24 | Proportion of Police. To population. 25 | Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7—column 10 of Statement A, Part I. 26 | Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152,840 | 70,377 | 6 | 5 | 1·80 | 613 | 636 | 2·54 |
| 152,840 | 70,377 | 6 | 5 | 1·80 | 613 | 636 | 2·54 |
| 890,911 | 365,301 | 21 | 10 | 2·78 | 650 | 1,542 | 1·12 |
| 307,745 | 70,096 | 9 | 11 | 2·77 | 581 | 715 | 1·35 |
| 710,982 | 116,534 | 17 | 13 | 1·72 | 767 | 1,499 | 1·62 |
| 374,860 | 54,758 | 13 | 29 | 2·16 | 503 | 495 | ·66 |
| 674,351 | 158,977 | 10 | 5 | 2·21 | 902 | 913 | 1·20 |
| 769,916 | 71,924 | 16 | 22 | 4·40 | 975 | 1,374 | 1·76 |
| 3,718,765 | 837,590 | 86 | 81 | 2·66 | 720 | 6,539 | 1·28 |
| 731,552 | 87,596 | 17 | 15 | 8·08 | 894 | 963 | 1·17 |
| 1,075,837 | 246,662 | 25 | 19 | 4·73 | 1,119 | 1,291 | 1·34 |
| 641,847 | 74,773 | 14 | 19 | 8·52 | 854 | 768 | 1·03 |
| 832,576 | 144,566 | 28 | 21 | 8·46 | 775 | 1,907 | 1·77 |
| 1,009,033 | 278,261 | 22 | 32 | 3·4 | 639 | 2,812 | 1·78 |
| 1,026,250 | 93,473 | 21 | 16 | 5·14 | 1,074 | 1,699 | 1·77 |
| 742,010 | 197,726 | 15 | 16 | 6·31 | 1,029 | 1,148 | 1·59 |
| 6,059,114 | 1,123,057 | 142 | 138 | 5·58 | 833 | 10,588 | 1·54 |
| 952,996 | 103,568 | 18 | 13 | 5·79 | 1,202 | 1,049 | 1·32 |
| 796,876 | 101,194 | 16 | 22 | 7·71 | 1,076 | 1,035 | 1·39 |
| 1,036,924 | 239,804 | 26 | 16 | 4·55 | 1,024 | 1,850 | 1·82 |
| 401,727 | 63,065 | 12 | 16 | 6·76 | 689 | 305 | ·52 |
| 562,942 | 45,353 | 10 | 14 | 4·40 | 1,165 | 742 | 1·53 |
| 1,154,244 | 77,247 | 12 | 14 | 6·73 | 1,939 | 474 | ·79 |
| 4,905,709 | 630,231 | 94 | 95 | 6·01 | 1,166 | 5,455 | 1·29 |
| 216,883 | 181,342 | 5 | ... | ·07 | 207 | 2,197 | 2·10 |
| 325,182 | 57,646 | 15 | 27 | 40 | 1,165 | 994 | 3·56 |
| 573,450 | 107,596 | 15 | 13 | 6·42 | 833 | 2,197 | 3·19 |
| 510,292 | 119,551 | 15 | 7 | 7·2 | 655 | 1,360 | 1·75 |
| 597,960 | 38,144 | 17 | 17 | 7·87 | 931 | 1,957 | 3·05 |
| 396,331 | 9,988 | 14 | 32 | 24·89 | 723 | 663 | 1·21 |
| 240,619 | 10,563 | 7 | 8 | 5·81 | 525 | 503 | 1·09 |
| 418,660 | 21,729 | 12 | 15 | 8·66 | 932 | 1,979 | 2·85 |
| 3,279,377 | 546,579 | 100 | 119 | 9·55 | 626 | 11,160 | 2·28 |

STATEMENT

| | District. | Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. | Number of Superintendents. | Number of Assistant Superintendents. | Number of Deputy Superintendents. | Number of Inspectors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Railways. | 29. G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| | 30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | 31. Sind Railways ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Total ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 12 |
| Administrative Offices. | 32. Inspector-General of Police ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 11 |
| | 36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department. | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 |
| | 37. Police Training School, Nasik ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | 38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc. | 1 | 3 | 22 | 4 | ... |
| | Total ... | 6 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 21 |
| | Grand Total ... | *6 | *38 | *31 | *38 | 138 |
| | Dangs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary and additional Police. | Bombay Suburban Division... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Division ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Central Division ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Southern Division ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sind ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Railways in the Presidency proper ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Administrative Offices ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

*Notes.*—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 113 against 111 shown last year and includes 5 Officers due to the creation of 2 appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police for Sind, *vide* Govern April 1923.

D—*continued.*

| Number of Sub-Inspectors. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Head Constables. | | | Number of Constables. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. | Foot. | Water. | Mounted. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 24 | 9 | 159 | ... | ... | 476 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 2 | 154 | ... | ... | 304 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 1 | 49 | ... | ... | 228 | ... | ... |
| 52 | 12 | 362 | ... | ... | 1,008 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| 753 | 55 | 4,460 | 15 | 299 | 16,217 | ... | 880 |
| ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | 107 | ... | ... | 308 | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | 148 | ... | ... | 417 | ... | ... |

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

serving in the City of Bombay; 3 in Kathiawar; 1 at Aden and 13 vacancies. The increase is
ment Resolutions, Finance Department, Nos. 869 and 1197, dated 13th August 1923 and 13th
respectively.

STATEMENT

| | District. | Total. | Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues. | Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17). | Area of District in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Railways. | 29. G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways... | 675 | ... | ... | ... | 1,685·75 |
| | 30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ... | 484 | ... | ... | ... | 1,235 |
| | 31. Sind Railways ... ... | 291 | ... | ... | ... | 976 |
| | Total ... | 1,450 | ... | ... | ... | 3,896·75 |
| Administrative Offices. | 32. Inspector-General of Police ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department. | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 37. Police Training School, Nasik ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc. | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 175 | ... | ... | ... | Area in sq. miles 123·517. |
| | Grand Total ... | *23,930 | 1,19,82,159 | 84,063 | † 1,20,66,222 | Area in Ry. miles 3,896·75 |
| | Dangs ... | 24 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Temporary and additional Police. | Bombay Suburban Division ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Northern Division ... ... | 419 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Central Division ... ... | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Southern Division ... ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sind ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Railways in the Presidency proper ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Administrative offices ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 572 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Reduction in the sanctioned strength is due to the replacement of Head Constable and

† This figure is exclusive of Rs. 5,01,526 on account of cost of the Scriptory Staff. The cost

D—*concluded.*

| Population of District. | Urban Population of District. | Number of Police Stations. | Number of Outposts. | Proportion of Police. | | Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., col. 7—col. 10 of Statt. A, Part I. | Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | To area. | To population. | | |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| ... | ... | 13 | 19 | 2·49 | ... | 1,483 | 2·19 |
| ... | ... | 10 | 16 | 2·45 | ... | 1,218 | 2·51 |
| ... | ... | 9 | 10 | 3·35 | ... | 621 | 2·13 |
| ... | ... | 32 | 45 | 2·68 | ... | 3,322 | 2·29 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | District 5·75 Ry. miles 2·68 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18,115,805 | 3,207,834 | 460 | 483 | | 790 | 37,689 | 1·64 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Constable Orderlies by Pattewalas in Sind, abolition of certain guards, etc. is for the financial year 1923-24.

J. C. CURRY,

*for* Inspector General of Police.

# STATEMENT

*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal and Railways, during*

| Range. | District. | Total Strength. | | | | Armament of the Force. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned. | | Actual. | | | | |
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Number of rifles. | Number of smooth-bores. | Number of revolvers. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bombay Suburban Division | 1. Bombay Suburban District ... | 9 | 240 | 10 | 232 | ... | ... | 7 |
| | Total ... | 9 | 240 | 10 | 232 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Northern Division. | 2. Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 37 | 1,330 | 40 | 1,260 | 97 | 357 | 29 |
| | 3. Broach ... ... ... | 15 | 512 | 15 | 444 | 20 | 212 | 10 |
| | 4. Kaira ... ... ... | 29 | 895 | 28 | 870 | 91 | 722 | 26 |
| | 5. Panch Mahals ... ... ... | 22 | 731 | 21 | 710 | 52 | 395 | 12 |
| | 6. Surat ... ... ... | 19 | 736 | 19 | 623 | 30 | 304 | 11 |
| | 7. Thána ... ... ... | 27 | 750 | 25 | 679 | 36 | 389 | 17 |
| | Total ... | 149 | 4,944 | 148 | 4,586 | 326 | 2,379 | 105 |
| Central Division. | 8. Ahmednagar ... ... ... | 29 | 785 | 28 | 774 | 27 | 405 | 20 |
| | 9. East Khándesh ... ... ... | 37 | 919 | 36 | 908 | 35 | 386 | 26 |
| | 10. West Khándesh ... ... ... | 25 | 724 | 22 | 704 | 32 | 363 | 18 |
| | 11. Násik ... ... ... | 42 | 1,028 | 39 | 968 | 32 | 393 | 25 |
| | 12. Poona ... ... ... | 60 | 1,513 | 60 | 1,501 | 45 | 406 | 40 |
| | 13. Sátára ... ... ... | 42 | 909 | 38 | 889 | 40 | 420 | 26 |
| | 14. Sholápur ... ... ... | 26 | 693 | 25 | 690 | 29 | 279 | 17 |
| | Total ... | 261 | 6,571 | 248 | 6,434 | 240 | 2,652 | 172 |
| Southern Division. | 15. Belgaum ... ... ... | 34 | 755 | 33 | 741 | 33 | 348 | 21 |
| | 16. Bijápur ... ... ... | 27 | 712 | 27 | 690 | 28 | 355 | 16 |
| | 17. Dhárwár ... ... ... | 42 | 968 | 42 | 957 | 40 | 435 | 31 |
| | 18. Kánara ... ... ... | 21 | 560 | 21 | 559 | 23 | 362 | 11 |
| | 19. Kolába ... ... ... | 18 | 464 | 17 | 421 | 22 | 256 | 10 |
| | 20. Ratnágiri ... ... ... | 20 | 574 | 19 | 526 | 22 | 285 | 10 |
| | Total ... | 162 | 4,033 | 159 | 3,894 | 168 | 2,041 | 99 |
| Sind. | 21. Karachi Headquarters ... ... | 48 | 995 | 48 | 994 | 40 | 417 | 48 |
| | 22. Karáchi District ... ... | 21 | 256 | 19 | 255 | ... | 179 | 20 |
| | 23. Hyderabad ... ... ... | 29 | 656 | 29 | 644 | 40 | 475 | 31 |
| | 24. Sukkur ... ... ... | 31 | 745 | 31 | 733 | 40 | 415 | 31 |
| | 25. Lárkána ... ... ... | 29 | 610 | 29 | 599 | 40 | 451 | 29 |
| | 26. Thar and Párkar ... ... ... | 21 | 525 | 21 | 518 | 318 | 235 | 21 |
| | 27. Upper Sind Frontier ... ... | 16 | 440 | 16 | 434 | 58 | 285 | 17 |
| | 28. Nawábshah ... ... ... ... | 19 | 428 | 19 | 421 | 27 | 311 | 20 |
| | Total ... | 214 | 4,655 | 212 | 4,598 | 563 | 2,768 | 217 |

E.

*Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind the year 1923.*

PUNISHMENTS.

| Dismissed. | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. | | Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under Police Act. | | Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. | | Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. | | Other Offences. | |
| Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 | 1 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 5 | ... | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| ... | 4 | 1 | 39 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 22 | 3 | 377 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | 112 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | 202 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 73 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 32 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 10 | 6 | 621 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| ... | 6 | ... | 36 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 8 | 1 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 20 | 4 | 149 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 63 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| ... | 2 | ... | 47 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 7 | ... | 89 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| ... | 9 | ... | 42 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| ... | 10 | ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 45 | 3 | 368 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |

# STATEMENT

| Range. | District. | Total Strength. | | | | Armament of the Force. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned. | | Actual. | | | | |
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Number of rifles. | Number of smooth-bores. | Number of revolvers. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Railways. | 29. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ... ... ... | 38 | 635 | 36 | 613 | 58 | 78 | 27 |
| | 30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ... | 25 | 458 | 25 | 429 | ... | 100 | 13 |
| | 31. Sind Railways ... ... ... | 13 | 277 | 13 | 277 | ... | 110 | 13 |
| | Total ... | 76 | 1,370 | 74 | 1,319 | 58 | 288 | 53 |
| Administrative Offices. | 32. Inspector-General of Police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2* | 1* | 1* |
| | 33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ... ... ... | 49 | 23 | 50 | 23 | ... | ... | 37 |
| | 36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department ... ... ... | 16 | 35 | 16 | 35 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | 37. Police Training School, Násik . | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 110 | ... |
| | Total ... | 75 | 58 | 70 | 58 | 2 | 111 | 41 |
| | Grand Total ... | 946 | 21,871 | 921 | 21,131 | 1,367 | †10,239 | 694 |
| | Dangs ... | ... | 24 | ... | 23 | ... | ‡23 | ‡2 |

*Note.*—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of

* Kept as samples in the Inspector-General's office.

† The figure is inclusive of 424 smooth-bores in the hands of temporary and additional police and on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M.

‡ Twenty-three muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs, and 473 muskets, 274 total in columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statements, so far as the figures of the Presidency proper

E—*continued.*

PUNISHMENTS.

| Dismissed. | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. | | Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under Police Act. | | Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. | | Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. | | Other Offences. | |
| Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| ... | 2 | 3 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 19 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | 7 | ... | 80 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 3 | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 | 4 | 187 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 2 | 114 | 21 | 1,728 | ... | 30 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 44 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

in the Kaira, Bombay Suburban, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar District and B. & C. I. Railways.

rifles, and 14 revolvers in the Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar Agencies, when added to the grand are concerned, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return for the Presidency proper.

# STATEMENT

| Range. | District. | Rewards. | | Education. | | Number of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rewarded during the year. | | Number of Police who can read and write. | | | | |
| | | By promotion. | By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards. | Officers. | Men. | Number enlisted during the year. | Of 1 year and under 3 years' service. | Of 3 years and under 10 years' service. |
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Bombay Suburban Division. | 1. Bombay Suburban District ... | 1 | 243 | 10 | 213 | 27 | 21 | 96 |
| | Total ... | 1 | 243 | 10 | 213 | 27 | 21 | 96 |
| Northern Division. | 2. Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 2 | 589 | 38 | 857 | 217 | 273 | 231 |
| | 3. Broach ... ... ... | ... | 152 | 15 | 230 | 64 | 38 | 66 |
| | 4. Kaira ... ... ... | ... | 211 | 28 | 409 | 149 | 110 | 191 |
| | 5. Panch Mahâls ... ... ... | 10 | 332 | 21 | 312 | 138 | 142 | 135 |
| | 6. Surat ... ... ... | ... | 279 | 10 | 238 | 30 | 24 | 100 |
| | 7. Thâna ... ... ... | 3 | 673 | 25 | 368 | 57 | 68 | 123 |
| | Total ... | 15 | 2,236 | 146 | 2,414 | 655 | 655 | 846 |
| Central Division. | 8. Ahmednagar ... ... ... | ... | 156 | 27 | 524 | 26 | 22 | 241 |
| | 9. East Khándesh ... ... ... | ... | 279 | 36 | 619 | 55 | 73 | 275 |
| | 10. West Khándesh ... ... ... | ... | 146 | 23 | 360 | 62 | 118 | 97 |
| | 11. Násik ... ... ... | ... | 85 | 39 | 651 | 90 | 117 | 223 |
| | 12. Poona ... ... ... | ... | 478 | 56 | 707 | 208 | 424 | 134 |
| | 13. Sátára ... ... ... | .. | 197 | 38 | 632 | 46 | 8 | 224 |
| | 14. Sholápur ... ... ... | ... | 320 | 25 | 485 | 80 | 91 | 255 |
| | Total ... | ... | 1,661 | 243 | 3,978 | 567 | 853 | 1,449 |
| Southern Division. | 15. Belgaum ... ... ... | ... | 215 | 33 | 533 | 76 | 20 | 226 |
| | 16. Bijápur ... ... ... | ... | 233 | 26 | 426 | ... | 15 | 306 |
| | 17. Dhárwár ... ... ... | ... | 530 | 42 | 663 | 66 | 76 | 376 |
| | 18. Kánara ... ... ... | .. | 175 | 21 | 349 | 20 | 2 | 197 |
| | 19 Kolába ... ... ... | ... | 64 | 17 | 253 | 34 | 3 | 73 |
| | 20. Ratnágiri ... ... ... | ... | 54 | 19 | 428 | 23 | 23 | 62 |
| | Total ... | ... | 1,271 | 158 | 2,652 | 219 | 139 | 1,240 |
| Sind. | 21. Karáchi Headquarters .. ... | ... | 302 | 47 | 224 | 71 | 130 | 293 |
| | 22. Karáchi District ... ... ... | ... | 234 | 17 | 157 | 8 | 13 | 71 |
| | 23. Hyderabad ... ... ... | ... | 620 | 29 | 272 | 17 | 48 | 185 |
| | 24 Sukkur ... ... ... | ... | 273 | 30 | 267 | 48 | 38 | 168 |
| | 25. Larkana ... ... ... | ... | 228 | 28 | 241 | 7 | 60 | 176 |
| | 26. Thar and Parkar ... ... ... | 2 | 193 | 20 | 183 | 16 | 42 | 135 |
| | 27. Upper Sind Frontier ... ... | 1 | 193 | 15 | 141 | 29 | 33 | 108 |
| | 28. Nawabshah ... ... ... | ... | 157 | 19 | 159 | 69 | 75 | 103 |
| | Total ... | 3 | 2,200 | 205 | 1,644 | 265 | 439 | 1,237 |

E—*continued.*

| Constables. | | Number who have left the Force during the Year. | | | | | | Percentage on Total actual strength of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of 10 years and under 17 years. | Of 17 years and over. | On pension or gratuity. | By resignation, without pension or gratuity. | By dismissal. | By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. | By desertion. | By death. | Admissions into hospital. | Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. | Deaths. | Vacancies. |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 12 | 5 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 30·76 | ·82 | 1·21 | 7 |
| 12 | 5 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 30·76 | ·82 | 1·21 | 7 |
| 170 | 333 | 39 | 92 | 2 | 56 | ... | 16 | 33·66 | ·09 | 1·23 | 67 |
| 46 | 127 | 13 | 26 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 45·9 | ·56 | ·65 | 68 |
| 53 | 178 | 24 | 39 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 29·06 | ·08 | ·44 | 26 |
| 64 | 216 | 14 | 32 | ... | 12 | 1 | 5 | 34·66 | ·9 | ·68 | 12 |
| 64 | 270 | 20 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 31·46 | ·08 | ·32 | 113 |
| 97 | 142 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 36·82 | ·37 | 1·02 | 73 |
| 494 | 1,271 | 131 | 213 | 25 | 100 | 12 | 41 | 33·63 | ·33 | ·89 | 359 |
| 217 | 91 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 11 | 14·47 | ·30 | 1·42 | 12 |
| 262 | 79 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 24·05 | ·07 | ·21 | 12 |
| 101 | 222 | 23 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 14·91 | 2·69 | ·82 | 23 |
| 87 | 226 | 27 | 28 | 4 | 6 | ... | 7 | 145·28 | ·40 | ·69 | 63 |
| 290 | 237 | 21 | 44 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 23 | 18·44 | 7·83 | 1·47 | 12 |
| 230 | 176 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 10·67 | ·03 | 1·51 | 24 |
| 145 | 54 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | 17·06 | ·32 | ·69 | 4 |
| 1,332 | 1,135 | 140 | 97 | 17 | 29 | 11 | 68 | 34·98 | 1·66 | ·97 | 150 |
| 195 | 65 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 11 | ... | 9 | 55·81 | ·15 | 1·16 | 15 |
| 133 | 71 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 10 | 138·45 | ·37 | 1·39 | 32 |
| 205 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 88·88 | ·24 | 1·00 | 11 |
| 132 | 64 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 208·00 | 5·7 | ·34 | 1 |
| 64 | 142 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 5 | ... | 1 | 130·97 | ·35 | ·22 | 44 |
| 99 | 214 | 28 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 128·86 | ·35 | ·55 | 49 |
| 828 | 592 | 84 | 48 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 35 | 117·94 | ·32 | ·86 | 142 |
| 188 | 174 | 19 | 33 | 5 | 8 | ... | 7 | 24·47 | ·07 | ·67 | 1 |
| 34 | 59 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 100·36 | ·68 | ·36 | 3 |
| 118 | 153 | 35 | 19 | 8 | 30 | ... | 15 | 35·07 | ·10 | 2·23 | 12 |
| 125 | 202 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 27·22 | ·08 | ·65 | 12 |
| 81 | 152 | 64 | 22 | 3 | 67 | 6 | 4 | 10·83 | ·45 | ·64 | 11 |
| 94 | 134 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 9 | ... | 4 | 40 63 | ·11 | ·74 | 7 |
| 85 | 101 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 3 | ... | 5 | 44·44 | ·12 | 1·11 | 6 |
| 53 | 32 | 25 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 13·18 | ·05 | 1·36 | 7 |
| 773 | 1,007 | 187 | 133 | 40 | 159 | 12 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | 59 |

STATEMENT

| Range. | District. | REWARDS. Rewarded during the year. By promotion. | REWARDS. Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards. | EDUCATION. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers. | EDUCATION. Number of Police who can read and write. Men. | NUMBER OF Number enlisted during the year. | NUMBER OF Of 1 year and under 3 years' service. | NUMBER OF Of 3 years and under 10 years' service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Railways. | 29. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. | ... | 701 | 36 | 564 | 54 | 42 | 125 |
| | 30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ... | .. | 246 | 25 | 410 | 03 | 84 | 33 |
| | 31. Sind Railways ... | 1 | 176 | 13 | 140 | 18 | 41 | 66 |
| | Total ... | 1 | 1,123 | 74 | 1,114 | 135 | 167 | 224 |
| Administrative Officers. | 32. Inspector-General of Police ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. | ... | 81 | 50 | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind C.I.D. | ... | 23 | 16 | 20 | ... | 8 | 3 |
| | 37. Police Training School, Nasik .. | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | 104 | 70 | 43 | ... | 8 | 3 |
| | Grand Total ... | 20 | 8,838 | 906 | 12,068 | 1,809 | 2,282 | 5,005 |
| | Dangs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

| Constables. | | Number who have left the Force during the Year. | | | | | | Percentage on Total actual strength of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of 16 years and under 17 years. | Of 17 years and over. | On pension or gratuity. | By resignation, without pension or gratuity. | By dismissal. | By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. | By desertion. | By death. | Admissions into hospital. | Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. | Deaths. | Vacancies. |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 171 | 68 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... | 14 | 82·18 | 1·46 | 2·15 | 24 |
| 54 | 106 | 36 | 19 | 2 | 13 | ... | 5 | 61·93 | ·82 | 1·1) | 29 |
| 60 | 43 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | 22·41 | ·1 | ·34 | ... |
| 285 | 217 | 68 | 39 | 11 | 21 | .. | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 11·84 | ·54 | ... | +1 |
| 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 3,729 | 4,231 | 616 | 541 | 113 | 332 | 37 | 216 | ... | ... | ... | 776 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

J. C. CURRY,
*for* Inspector-General of Police.

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